

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17

JULY 16, 1928

NO. 3

Feature of Issue: MUTTON AND LAMB

WHEAT AND BARLEY PRODUCTION IN TUNISIA

The second estimate of wheat production in Tunis for 1928 places the harvest at 12,631,000 bushels, against a total crop for 1927 of 8,267,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The new figure is about 918,000 bushels under the first report on the 1928 crop put out in the middle of June. No estimate is available as to the percentage of the crop represented by durum wheat, which last year was estimated at 6,614,000 bushels, or 79.5 per cent of the total, against 10,656,000 bushels, or 82.3 per cent, in 1926. The 1928 barley estimate remains at 12,631,000 bushels, against 4,134,000 bushels produced in 1927.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market retained the strength of recent weeks during the week ended July 11, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Hog receipts were moderate, and the average quotation at Berlin rose 54 cents per 100 pounds to reach \$14.86, against \$13.51 for the corresponding week last year. Lard prices at Liverpool also moved upward, averaging \$14.35 for the week under review. See table, page 119.

Additional strength was noted also in the British bacon market for the week ended July 11, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The average quotation in Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool went up 43 cents, standing at \$24.55 per 100 pounds. That figure is the highest reached since October 14, 1927, and is nearly \$3.50 higher than the corresponding week of July, 1927. Canadian Wiltshires also rose during the current week to reach \$23.25. See table, page 119.

At the London wool sales of the week ended July 13, a moderate quantity of merinos was sold at full May rates, or 5 per cent higher, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Prices have been firm for greasy merinos and medium crossbreds, of which Germany has been the chief buyer. Offerings of slipped wool were very heavy, however, with prices about 5 per cent below May rates. Yorkshire has been the chief buyer of slipes. The United States brought very little. At Bradford during the week there was little new business in yarn, according to Vice Consul Fleming. Spinners have been reducing their output and unemployment is at the highest point of the year. Business in the better grades of worsted cloth has been moderate. In the woollen section there has been little demand except in the novelty lines.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

Estimates or forecasts of wheat production in 1928 for 15 countries total 1,886,347,000 bushels against 2,040,950,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced approximately 58 per cent of the estimated world crop exclusive of Russia and China. Adding rough indications of production in other countries, on the basis of acreage and condition reports, gives a total indicated Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Canada, Russia and China, of 2,532,000,000 bushels, assuming average conditions the remainder of the season, compared with 2,652,000,000 harvested last year. Present indications for Canada are for an increased harvest with an acreage and a reported condition on July 1 better than a year ago, but later conditions may change the outlook for Canada materially. A more detailed report on new crop outlook is given in Foreign Service release, WH-20, to be released at about the same time as this report.

The condition of all wheat in the United States on July 1 is reported at 74.3 per cent of normal, indicating an average yield of 13.9 bushels per acre and a total production of 793,937,000 bushels against 872,595,000 bushels in 1927. Winter wheat is forecast at 543,782,000 bushels against 553,288,000 bushels in 1927. The condition of spring wheat, other than durum, is reported at 71.7 per cent of normal and production is forecast at 182,623,000 bushels against 243,152,000 bushels in 1927. The condition of the durum crop as of July 1 was 76.3 per cent of normal and production is forecast at 73,532,000 bushels against 76,155,000 bushels in 1927.

The first estimate of production in Netherlands is 6,026,000 bushels against 5,096,000 bushels in 1927. The first estimate of production in Bulgaria is 51,110,000 bushels against 47,346,000 bushels in 1927. The production in Finland is 245,000 bushels against 813,000 bushels in 1927. The revised estimate of production in Hungary is 84,399,000 bushels, an increase of 4,299,000 bushels over the June estimate and an increase of 7,466,000 bushels over the 1927 estimate.

Wheat areas in 1928

The total 1928 wheat area as reported by 24 countries is 178,892,000 acres against 177,779,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 75 per cent of the estimated world total wheat acreage exclusive of Russia and China. The 1928 total wheat acreage in the United States is 55,750,000 acres, according to the crop report released July 10. This is a decrease of 1.5 per cent from the 58,649,000 acres harvested in 1927. The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest is estimated at 36,125,000 acres, a decrease of 4.8 per cent from the acreage harvested last season. An increased winter acreage was sown last fall, but in the four states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky about 5,000,000 acres, or nearly two-thirds of their

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

sown acreage, was lost from winter killing. The acreage of spring wheat other than durum remaining for harvest is estimated at 15,478,000 acres as compared with 15,440,000 acres harvested in 1927. Durum wheat acreage has increased to 6,147,000 acres as compared with 5,271,000 acres in 1927. The Canadian wheat acreage for 1928 is officially estimated at 23,406,000 acres, of which 22,610,000 are spring wheat and 796,000 are winter wheat. This is an increase of 4 per cent over the 1927 acreage of 22,460,000 acres. The total wheat acreage in Rumania is 7,829,000 acres against 7,663,000 acres in 1927, according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Foreign crop conditionsCanada

The condition of the wheat crop in Canada improved during June. The condition as of June 30, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent promises a yield per acre equal to the average yield during the ten years 1913-27, was 102 per cent against 100 per cent as of May 31, 1928 and June 30, 1927. Normal temperatures prevailed in western Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan and eastern Manitoba during the week ended July 10, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In other parts of the Prairie Provinces temperatures averaged 1° and 2° above normal. Heavy rains were reported in northern Alberta and Manitoba but elsewhere only scattered showers were reported but were heavy in some localities.

Europe

European weather for the first half of the week ended July 12 was mostly cool with scattered rains, while the second half was mostly warm and clear, favoring grain crops, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. There was some further improvement in crop conditions generally during the week. However, for France there is some indication of qualities below last year, and Italy reports some damage from drought in the northern section. Both wheat and rye in Denmark are reported to be below average, but they were also below average at this time last year. An unofficial estimate places the wheat crop of Yugoslavia at 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels compared with last year's poor harvest of 56,568,000 bushels, and the quality so far is reported to be excellent. The condition in Rumania continues mostly above average with the exception of Bessarabia, where it remains unsatisfactory. Reports for Poland and the Baltic countries also continue unsatisfactory.

Russian officials state that the crop of cereals with the exception of barley will be smaller this year than last in southern and central Russia but considerably larger in the eastern regions, particularly Siberia and Kasakstan, according to Mr. Steere. This distribution of the crop is

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

expected to cause considerable difficulties in procuring and transportation, and is not favorable to exports. For barley and for sunflower seed, both crop and export prospects are favorable in the southern regions.

The total acreage in spring cereals in R. S. F. S. R. (Russia proper) is reported as showing an increase of 11 per cent over last year, the increase being chiefly on land belonging to the poorer peasants. However, the spring acreage sown to bread grains shows some decrease. Crop conditions the third ten days of June were generally unchanged. On June 15 the condition of spring cereals had been above average and above last year. However, growth was further retarded in central and northern sections of European Russia, particularly in spring crops. Harvesting began in some southern regions with favorable weather.

The condition of the wheat crop in Great Britain as of July 1 as estimated by "The London Times" was 97 per cent of the average July 1 condition for the years 1918 - 1927. The condition of the wheat crop in Latvia as of July 1, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent promises a yield per acre equal to the average yield for the past ten years, was 93 per cent against 121 per cent as of July 1, 1927.

The condition of the winter wheat crop in Germany as of July 1, 1928 was 97 per cent of the average condition as of that date for years 1918 - 1927 against 100 per cent as of July 1, 1927. The condition as of June 1 was 94 per cent of the average June 1 conditions for the years 1918 - 1927. The condition of spring wheat as of July 1 was 100 per cent of the ten year average against 103 per cent as of July 1, 1927. These wheat conditions indicate a wheat yield of 25 to 26 bushels to the acre provided average conditions are experienced for the balance of the season. With a wheat acreage equal to the large acreage of 1927 this would result in a crop of 108,000,000 to 112,000,000 bushels.

The condition of the winter wheat crop in Austria also improved during June and on July 1 was reported at 103 per cent of the average condition as of July 1 for the years 1918 - 1927, or the same as on July 1, 1927. The condition of winter wheat in Austria as of June 1 was 92 per cent of the average June 1 condition for the years 1918 - 1927. The condition of the grain crops in Poland improved during June, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. The condition of the winter rye crop as of July 1, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent equals the average July 1 condition for the years 1922-1927, was 88 per cent against 100 per cent as of July 1, 1927, 84 per cent as of June 15, 1928, and 78 per cent as of June 1, 1928. Winter rye acreage comprised 99 per cent of the total rye acreage in 1927. This condition for rye indicates a yield per acre of about 14 to 15 bushels providing average conditions prevail the balance of the season, and a crop between 155,000,000

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

and 165,000,000 bushels. Last year's harvest was 224,000,000 bushels. The condition of winter wheat as of July 1 was 83 per cent of the 1922 - 1927 average against 85 per cent as of June 15, 1928, and 100 per cent as of June 1, 1927. The condition of spring wheat was 97 per cent against 100 per cent as of June 15, 1928, and June 1, 1927. These conditions indicate a wheat yield of roughly 15 bushels to the acre and a total crop of about 40,000,000 bushels provided conditions for the balance of the season are about average. Last year's production was about 54,000,000 bushels. The condition of winter barley was 97 per cent against 94 per cent as of June 1, 1928 and 106 per cent as of June 1, 1927. The condition of summer barley was 103 per cent against 100 per cent last year. The condition of oats was 106 per cent against 94 per cent as of June 1, 1928, and 103 per cent as of June 1, 1927.

The condition of wheat, barley and oats in Sweden as of July 1 was average, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. The condition of spring wheat as of July 1, 1927 was slightly below average but winter wheat was above average. The condition of barley as of July 1, 1927 was average, but oats was slightly below. The condition of the rye crop as of July 1 was below average both in 1927 and 1928.

Southern Hemisphere

The temperatures in Argentina during the week ended July 9 averaged 15° higher than the preceding week, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The average temperature in the northern wheat zone was 61°, or 11° above normal, and in the south 54°, or 8° above normal. No rain was reported from any section, this making the sixth week in the northern district with a total of only 0.1 inch of rain, compared with the normal of 1.3 inches for the period. The high temperature might be causing too rank a growth of the young plants except for the lack of moisture.

Seeding of wheat is now completed in Australia, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the principal agricultural sections favorable conditions prevailed during seeding time and an increase in acreage is reported. Prospects in Queensland and Victoria are most promising. The outlook in South Australia has improved with good to fair rains and good growing weather. In New South Wales some damage from grasshoppers necessitated reseedling in places, but otherwise conditions are good. The present outlook as a whole is much better than at the same date last season.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States during the first week of the new season were 397,000 bushels against 2,562,000 bushels during the same time last season. The amount of wheat remaining on farms in the United States on July 1, 1928 is estimated at 2.69 per cent of the 1927 crop, or about 23,450,000 bushels, as compared with 27,215,000 bushels on July 11, 1927, according to the crop report issued July 10, 1928.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on July 6 were 62,872,000 bushels against 73,649,000 bushels the previous week, and 31,196,000 bushels a year ago. These stocks include wheat in store at western country elevators, interior terminal elevators, public and private elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and interior private and manufacturing elevators. Stocks in store at Fort William-Port Arthur on July 6 were 41,278,000 bushels against 47,843,000 bushels the previous week and 21,017,000 bushels on July 8, 1927. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended July 6 were 4,924,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season since August 1, 1927 are 248,870,000 bushels against 244,364,000 bushels last year. Shipments during the week ended July 6 were 11,489,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 228,454,000 bushels against 234,481,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, during the week ended July 6 were 694,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season are 91,372,000 bushels against 43,475,000 bushels. Shipments during the week ended July 6 were 1,030,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 86,002,000 bushels against 41,567,000 bushels last year.

Russia

Russian grain procurements during June were 391,000 short tons against 341,000 short tons during June 1927, according to a preliminary estimate as cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The procurements in Ukraine during June were 58,000 short tons and in North Caucasus 32,000 short tons. Ukraine executed 98 per cent of the procurements plans for the year, North Caucasus 94 per cent, and Siberia 95 per cent. The official estimate of total procurements during the 1927-28 season has not been issued except for Ukraine and Siberia, where procurements were 4,716,000 and 1,400,000 short tons respectively.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Argentina

The Argentine surplus of wheat on July 12 still available for export and carryover is officially estimated at 37,652,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is 14,457,000 bushels less than the similar estimate of 52,109,000 bushels as of the same date last year. Last year's estimate is slightly smaller than the amount indicated by official reports of exports the balance of the season and of carryover.

Exports from July 1 to December 31 as officially reported were 40,139,000 bushels. Subtracting trade estimates of exports from July 1 to July 12 of about 3,000,000 bushels leaves a total export for the rest of the season of about 37,000,000 bushels. Carryover at the end of the year is officially reported at 18,255,000 bushels, indicating a total surplus as of July 12 of about 55,000,000 bushels.

Foreign grain marketsEurope

European grain markets during the week ended July 11 maintained the good tone noted last week, although business was quiet the last few days, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Wheat prices at Hamburg on July 11 were \$1.63 per bushel against \$1.64 on July 4. Rye prices at Berlin on July 11 were \$1.64 against \$1.63 on July 4.

Farm stocks in Germany on June 15 were: Winter wheat 9,850,000 bushels, winter rye 15,900,000 bushels, spring barley 2,149,000 bushels, oats 52,470,000 bushels, and potatoes 55,191,000 bushels. The farm stocks on June 15, 1927 were: Winter wheat 4,154,000 bushels, winter rye 14,183,000 bushels, spring barley 2,740,000 bushels, oats 53,160,000 bushels, and potatoes 36,413,000 bushels.

China

The wheat crop which was harvested in June in the lower Yangtze Valley in China is considered by the milling trade as very good, both as to quality and quantity, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Although no information has been received as yet on the crop in North China proper or Manchuria, the lower Yangtze Valley is important in supplying the flour mills in and near Shanghai, the largest flour milling

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

center in China, and thus is the wheat with which United States, Canadian and Australian wheats compete in supplying the Shanghai mills. Millers believe it is the largest crop in a number of years. Receipts at Shanghai are large and wheat prices have dropped to the lowest level since 1924, both in local currency and in gold prices. Domestic wheat was selling at Shanghai for immediate delivery at \$1.07 a bushel on July 2, and \$1.19 for September delivery, compared with \$1.60 for American Western Red No. 2, \$1.47 for Canadian No. 3, and \$1.59 for Australian, all for July shipment. The higher milling ratio of United States and Canadian wheat compared with the native allows some importation even when the foreign wheats are somewhat higher than the native, but the margin is now too high to encourage importation even when the milling ratio is taken into consideration. Usually China imports very little if any foreign wheat in the season when domestic wheat is coming on the market in large quantities. With ample supplies of low priced native wheat available, there is no prospect of an interest in foreign wheat for the next two or three months at least. All the local mills are running at full capacity. See Foreign Service release, F.S./WH-19, July 10, 1928.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat generally declined for the week ended July 6, 1928. All classes and grades declined 4 cents and sold at \$1.37 as compared with \$1.46 a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City showed the greatest decline of the various classes, selling at \$1.36, a decline of 9 cents from the previous week and being 5 cents under last year's price for the corresponding period. The Kansas City price materially affected the classes and grades price, due to the increased number of car-lot sales. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced 1 cent and was 5 cents under last year. No. 2 amber durum sold at \$1.32, an advance of 3 cents over the previous week. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis remained as last week, \$1.72, with the same spread over last year's price as last week. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis stayed at 18 cents in favor of Minneapolis, while a year ago the spread was 10 cents in favor of Winnipeg.

Futures prices show a decline at all markets for the closing prices on July 12 as compared with July 5. The lowest prices were reached on July 11, however, and the July 12 prices show an advance of about 2 cents over the July 11. The closing price at Chicago on July 12 was \$1.31, a decline of 5 cents from the previous week and 12 cents under last year. Winnipeg for similar dates showed a price of \$1.32, 6 cents under last week, and 29 cents under last year. The Liverpool price was \$1.44, or 7 cents below prices of the previous week and 19 cents under last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 1	152	146	149	155	161	161	161	136	151	183
8	149	145	145	151	159	156	158	136	150	185
15	150	142	145	149	158	151	159	129	151	180
22	149	139	144	149	137	151	154	126	151	175
29	144	141	140	145	153	152	151	127	147	172
July 6	146	137	141	136	158	153	156	132	147	172
13	143		139		160		156		143	
20	138		136		156		153		141	
27	136		134		161		149		139	
Aug. 3	134		133		155		152		137	

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 14	147	139	138	132	145	139	160	159	163	149	142	134
21	142	138	133	131	141	137	156	138	161	148	143	130
28	145	137	135	130	143	126	159	136	160	145	144	130
July 5	146	136	136	128	144	126	162	138	164	151	142	133
12	143	131	---	125	140	132	161	132	163	144	142	120

September futures

19	138		131		137	b/146	b/159		142	
26	138		130		138	b/145	b/161		142	
Aug. 2	138		131		140	b/146	b/159		142	
9	142		134		144	b/152	b/165		144	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. August futures beginning June 28. b/ October future.

Rye production in 1928

Forecasts and estimates of the 1928 rye production in 2 countries total 534,100,000 bushels against 633,344,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries represented 71 per cent of estimated world production exclusive of Russia and

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

China. The condition of the rye in the United States on July 1 is reported at 66.7 per cent of normal, which indicates an average yield of 11.1 bushels per acre, compared with 16 bushels per acre harvested in 1927. The production is forecast at 39,273,000 bushels as compared with 36,676,000 indicated by the June 1 condition and 58,600,000 bushels harvested in 1927.

Forecasts and estimates for 7 European countries total 494,800,000 bushels against 575,144,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced 58 per cent of the estimated total European production exclusive of Russia. The estimates of production for Germany and Poland given in the table on page are rough indications made on the basis of condition reports and changes in conditions before harvest may change the estimates. The production estimates by countries are given in the table on page .

The 1928 rye areas and conditions

The 1928 rye area as reported by 17 countries is 26,846,000 acres against 27,632,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 60 per cent of the estimated world acreage exclusive of Russia and China. The rye acreage remaining for harvest in the United States is 3,535,000 acres against 3,690,000 acres in 1927, a decrease of 4.2 per cent.

The acreage remaining for harvest in Canada is 690,000 acres against 743,000 acres in 1927. The condition of rye in Canada as of June 30, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent equals the average yield per acre during the ten years 1918-1927, was 93 per cent against 104 per cent as of June 30, 1927. The condition as of May 31, 1928 was 95 per cent. The total winter and spring acreage in Rumania is 735,000 acres against 695,000 acres in 1925. The total European acreage as reported for 15 countries is 22,621,000 acres against 23,199,000 acres in 1927, or a decrease of 2.5 per cent.

The condition of winter rye in Germany improved during June and on July 1 was 97 per cent when 100 per cent equals the average July 1 condition during the years 1918 - 1927, against 83 per cent on June 1, 1928 and 97 per cent as of July 1, 1927. The condition of spring rye was 97 per cent on July 1, 1928 and on July 1, 1927. These conditions indicate a rye crop of about 245,000,000 bushels provided average conditions prevail the balance of the year, compared with a harvest of 269,000,000 bushels last year. In Austria the July 1 condition was slightly below the June 1 condition, being 92 per cent of the average July 1 condition for the years 1918 - 1927, against 94 per cent on June 1, 1928, and 97 per cent on July 1, 1927. The condition of rye in Latvia on July 1, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent promises a yield per acre equal to the average yield during the past ten years, was 95 per cent against 121 per cent on July 1, 1927.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FEED GRAINS

The total feed grain acreage reported to date is nearly 7,000,000 acres larger than that reported for the same countries last year, amounting to 226,935,000 acres for 1928, compared with 220,106,000 acres in 1927. Both barley and corn acreages reported to date are larger than 1927, while oats is about the same as last year. Conditions generally appear favorable for crops of barley larger than last year, except in Germany and Poland, where crop conditions are poorer than last year. For oats, European conditions do not as yet point to any increase in production. It is still too early for any comprehensive reports on corn conditions.

Barley

Total barley acreage for 14 countries reporting amounts to 27,228,000 acres, or 10 per cent above the 23,826,000 acres for those countries in 1927 when they accounted for a little over half of the world's barley acreage. Estimates have come in during the week for the United States, Canada, and Rumania.

The United States acreage is increased by about 30 per cent, that for Canada only 3.4 per cent, while Rumania shows a decrease of 5 per cent. See table on acreage, page 115. Present indications in the United States are for a yield less than that obtained last year and, in spite of the big increase in acreage, the harvest now gives promise of being only 303,000,000 bushels or only 15 per cent greater than last year's 264,000,000 bushels. The condition of the Canadian crop on June 30, in terms of percentage of yield for the preceding ten years, was 102 this year compared with 97 at this time last year. Germany, the most important barley producing country in Europe aside from Russia, reports poorer conditions than last year, the condition on July 1, expressed in percentage of the average condition for the years 1918 to 1927, being 94 for winter barley compared with 100 a year ago, and 100 for spring barley compared with 103 a year ago. Germany's crop is almost entirely spring barley, of which roughly about a fourth is used for malting. Rumania reports a forecast of barley production at 15,662,000 bushels compared with 14,041,000 bushels harvested last year. Finland reports 5,649,000 bushels compared with 5,576,000 last year and the Netherlands 3,353,000 bushels compared with 3,027,000 last year.

The price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended July 6 dropped from the peak price of 97 cents the preceding week to 94 cents. Last year at this time the weekly average price was 92 cents. United States barley exports for the week ended July 11 amounted to 111,000 bushels compared with 142,000 the week ended June 30, and 181,000 the preceding week.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Total barley exports of the United States, Canada, Argentina, Russia, and the Danubian countries for the year ended June 30, 1928 are estimated to be 109,000,000 bushels compared with 130,840,000 the preceding year. The figures for the year just closed are only preliminary and subject to considerable revision, but they indicate a considerable reduction from last year's exports. The reduction has been mostly in Canada and Russia. United States exports have been about double those of last year. See table, page 117.

Oats

Total oats acreage for 14 countries reporting is 73,037,000 acres, or practically the same as the 73,207,000 acres reported for those countries last year. The United States and Canada both report practically no change from last year. Rumania reports an 11.5 per cent increase.

United States growing conditions are favorable and the present expectation is for a 1,320,000,000 bushel crop compared with 1,184,000,000 last year. Canadian conditions on July 1, in terms of percentage of the average yield for the preceding ten years, was 101 this year compared with 98 a year ago. The average yield for the past ten years was 30.9 bushels to the acre. Germany, the most important oats producing country in Europe aside from Russia, reported a condition which, when expressed in terms of the average for the ten years 1918 - 1927, was 101 for July 1, 1928, compared with 106 in 1927. Production forecasts have been received for Finland, amounting to 34,447,000 bushels compared with 37,113,000 last year; for the Netherlands, amounting to 21,839,000 bushels compared with 22,873,000 last year, and for Bulgaria, amounting to 9,370,000 bushels compared with 7,481,000 in 1927.

The price of No. 2 white oats at Chicago averaged 68 cents a bushel for the week ended July 6, a price which has been maintained almost steadily since the week of May 11. In the weeks of May 25 and June 29 it went up to 69 cents, and on June 1 it went down to 65 cents. For the first week in January the average was 55 cents. Last year during the first week in July the weekly average price was only 46 cents, a price which had been maintained with little variation since the first of that year. Total exports from the United States, Canada, and Argentina, the most important exporting countries, are estimated to be about 47,000,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1928, compared with 68,764,000 bushels in the preceding year. These figures for 1928 are subject to more or less revision, but it appears that total exports from these countries have been considerably less than last year. There have been decreased shipments from all three countries, according to these indications. See table, page 117.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Corn

Total 1928 corn areas reported for 9 countries amount to 116,660,000 acres, or an increase of 3 per cent over last year's 113,074,000 acres in the same countries. Last year they accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total world acreage exclusive of Russia and China. The United States reports a 3.6 per cent increase in area and Rumania less than one per cent increase. Bulgaria reports a production of 28,581,000 bushels compared with 20,614,000 last year. Yugoslavia, Italy, and Hungary, the other European corn producing countries of importance, have not yet reported corn acreage.

Chicago corn prices for No. 3 yellow rose from 104.2 cents a bushel on July 2 to 107.7 cents on July 5, after which they dropped back to 103.11 on July 10. Since March 1, No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago has ranged between 96.1 cents on March 13 and 113.1 on May 1. Argentine corn prices at Buenos Aires increased from 88.6 cents a bushel for July delivery on July 1 to 89.25 on July 10. The margin of the United States corn price over the Argentine rose to 19.8 cents for one day, July 5, but dropped again until it was only 13.8 on July 10. United States corn exports for the week of July 7 are reported at 238,000 bushels compared with 177,000 for the preceding week. Argentine exports amounted to 9,008,000 bushels, which was about the weekly average for June, but below the 9,824,000 bushels exported for the last week in June.

Russian state grain farms proposed

Organization of 11 large state grain farms in Soviet Russia is contemplated, along lines worked out by a special commission of the Commissariat of Agriculture of R. S. F. S. R., according to the Russian daily "Economic Life" of June 20, 1928. Four of the farms would be in North Caucasus, five in the province of Saratov, and two in the province of Samara, both of the last provinces being in the Volga region.

The plan contemplates shipping 530 tractors of various sizes to the designated areas this summer, all tractors to have plows, and by spring to be equipped with a full set of implements. Two state farms also are planned for this year in Kazakstan, a producing region of Asiatic Russia, situated between Siberia in the north and the Central Asiatic Republics in the south, provided that it proves possible to supply them with tractors. These farms, it is thought, will mark the beginning of large scale state farming in this region, which it is planned to develop especially widely because of the large area of land available for the purpose. According to the plans of the Commission, the farms of this type would be united into a "Grain Trust," "Zer-notrest", which would have centralized direction of all activity. Preliminary work on the project has already started, according to reports from the districts mentioned above.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

State farms have been in existence in Soviet Russia since the first years of the Soviet regime, but so far they have played a small part in Russian grain production, it having been established roughly that in 1926-27 the state farms and peasants' producers' cooperatives together accounted for less than 2 per cent of the total grain production and six per cent of the commercial grain production, according to a statement in "Economic Life" of June 2, 1928. Approximately from 80,000 to 110,000 acres are considered the most satisfactory size for farms of this type by the Commissariat of Agriculture, with further subdivision of the area into producing units of 7,000 to 10,000 acres, according to an article in "Economic Life" of June 17, 1928.

P O T A T O E S

The 1928 potato acreage in the United States is 3,842,000 acres, according to the crop report released July 10. The condition as of July 1 was 84.8 per cent, indicating a production of 443,640,000 bushels against 406,964,000 bushels in 1927. The area planted to potatoes in Canada is 581,300 acres, as compared with 573,373 acres in 1927, an increase of 8,927 acres or 2 per cent. The condition of potatoes on June 30, 1928, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent equals the average during the past ten years, was 99 per cent against 98 per cent on June 30, 1927.

The July 1 condition of the potatoes in Germany, the largest producer in Europe, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent equals the average July 1 condition for the years 1918 - 1927, was 94 per cent. The condition of potatoes in Great Britain on July 1 as estimated by "The London Times" was above the average July 1 condition during the years 1918 - 1927, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. The condition on July 1, expressed in terms of a percentage of the average July 1 condition during the years 1918 - 1927, was 106 per cent against 100 per cent on July 1, 1927. The first estimate of the production of potatoes in Netherlands is 105,858,000 bushels against 90,021,000 bushels in 1927 and 109,255,000 bushels in 1926. The production in Finland is estimated at 24,214,000 bushels against 22,947,000 bushels in 1927 and 31,269,000 bushels in 1926.

T O B A C C O

Chinese tobacco situation

The tobacco trade in China is considerably restricted by transportation difficulties, but in general the cigarette business is probably in better condition and looks more promising than at any time during the past

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

year and a half, according to a cable of July 9 to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The bulk of the demand, however, appears to be concentrating on the cheaper brands owing to the higher taxes and advanced retail price now prevailing. See Foreign Service release, F.S./T-49, July 16, 1928.

Bulgarian 1928 tobacco crop

The 1928 tobacco crop of Bulgaria, an important producer of cigarette tobacco, is estimated at 42,990,000 pounds from an area of 64,000 acres. This is an increase of 23.4 per cent over the low figure of 34,820,000 pounds produced in 1927 from an area of a little over 63,000 acres. The practical stabilization of Bulgarian acreage during the last 2 years at a figure of 63,000 to 64,000 acres is noteworthy, in view of the fact that in 1925 the area planted to tobacco was estimated at 127,000 acres, yielding a crop of 88,115,000 pounds.

SUGAR

Continued dry weather in Porto Rico has reached a point where its effect upon agricultural conditions is serious, according to a trade report. It is stated that well-informed sugar men consider the deficiency in rainfall has already reduced the production prospects for the 1928-29 sugar crop to a considerable extent.

SUGAR BEETS

The acreage devoted to sugar beets in the United States and Canada this year is slightly below that of last year. The United States sugar beet acreage is placed at 699,000 acres as compared with 721,000 acres harvested in 1927. The Canadian acreage is placed at 44,000 acres, or about the same as last year. Official estimates received for Czechoslovakia, France and Netherlands check quite closely to those reported by F.O. Licht and Dr. Gustav Mikuska.

F. O. Licht has increased his estimate for the European sugar beet acreage from 6,410,000 acres to 6,561,000 acres, indicating an increase of 7.0 per cent over his final estimate for last year, according to a trade report. Increases over the early estimates occur in Netherlands, France and Russia. The acreage in Netherlands is now estimated at 161,000 acres as compared with the early estimate of 156,000 acres and 170,000 acres reported for 1927. In France and Russia the estimates have been increased from

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

578,000 acres to 593,000 and from 1,762,000 to 1,940,000 acres respectively. Licht reports the 1927 beet acreage in France at 579,000 acres and that of Russia at 1,581,000 acres. Reductions from the May estimates occur in England and Italy. England's sugar beet acreage has been reduced from 222,000 acres to 198,000, or 10 per cent below last year, while the Italian acreage is placed at 277,000 acres as compared with the April estimate of 284,000 acres and last year's acreage of 230,000 acres.

Prospects of the European beet crop improved materially during June, according to a trade report dated June 20. The weather, while far from ideal, had improved sufficiently to encourage plant growth and to permit field work to be brought more nearly up to date. The return of low temperature during the middle of the month, however, has kept the crop from making up the time lost earlier in the season. In Czechoslovakia 8 per cent of the factories report a poor stand, 59 per cent satisfactory, 31 per cent good, and 2 per cent very good. Field work in Germany had made good progress. Belgium reports good growing conditions and the crop is said to have partly overcome the setback occasioned by the cold weather during May. It is reported from Italy that while better weather prevailed in June, the crop was so backward that the commencement of harvest will be delayed beyond its usual date, i.e., the latter part of July or the beginning of August. The growth of beets in Bulgaria is very satisfactory. The recent earthquake in that country is said to have damaged one beet factory so seriously that it will not be able to operate this season. The area contracted by this factory was about 1,000 acres. Beets from that acreage will be taken by other factories.

FLAXSEED

The surplus of flaxseed in Argentina remaining July 12 for export and carryover is estimated at 28,615,000 bushels, which is 7,032,000 bushels greater than the corresponding estimate of 21,783,000 bushels last year but 9 millions less than the amount actually exported. Exports as officially reported from July 1 through December were 32,547,600 bushels. Exports from July 1 to July 12 are estimated at about 1,900,000 bushels, according to weekly trade reports, leaving a total of 30,600,000 bushels exported between July 12 and December 31. A little of the December exports might have been from the new crop, but total December exports were only 5,113 bushels, so new crop movement cannot account for much of the difference.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

PRUNE MARKET SITUATION IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY: Retailers throughout Great Britain are loaded up with cheap prunes and stocks are not moving on account of the abundance of fresh fruit available, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. E. A. Foley, the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The economic depression and consequent low purchasing power in many industrial areas has also been a factor in the slow demand for prunes. Buyers, therefore, are intentionally holding up the placement of orders for new California stock and the market is very slow. In Germany, the recent lowering of prices on offerings of new crop prunes from Yugoslavia has caused the trade in Hamburg to adopt a waiting attitude in placing contracts for purchases, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. L. V. Steere, Acting Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin. Prune stocks, however, are very moderate and the trade anticipates a satisfactory demand for prunes during the year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./P-57, July 16, 1928.

BERMUDA VEGETABLE SEASON ENDED: Exports of fresh vegetables from Bermuda to the United States during June 1928 amounted to 1,241,000 pounds as compared with 2,719,000 pounds during June last year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Robertson Honey at Hamilton, Bermuda. The export season closed on June 26 and there will be no further shipments until next October when the potato season opens. Total shipments to the American market from the opening of the 1927-28 season on November 1, 1927 to the close of the season on June 26, 1928 amounted to 13,766,000 pounds as compared with 13,768,000 pounds from November 15, 1926 to June 28, 1927. See Foreign Service Release, F.S./V-29, July 13, 1928.

MEXICAN WEST COAST VEGETABLE SEASON CLOSES: The 1927-28 season for the shipment of fresh vegetables to the United States from the Mexican West Coast is now definitely at an end, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Henry C. A. Damm at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. It began on November 10, 1927, when the first shipments to the United States for the 1927-28 season crossed the border at Nogales, and ended with the last crossing on June 8, 1928. Total shipments to the United States during the season amounted to 5,280 carloads as compared with 5,611 cars during 1926-27. In addition to these, 511 cars during 1927-28, and 472 cars during 1926-27 were sent to Canada. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-10, July 14, 1928.

SPANISH GRANO ONION PROSPECTS: About the usual acreage has been sown to grano onions in Spain this year, and prospects are that the crop will be abundant and of excellent quality, according to a recent cable from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia, Spain. The grano variety is the

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

principal commercial variety grown in Spain and constitutes over 90 per cent of the Spanish onions imported into the United States. The bulk of this variety is grown in the Province of Valencia, where the total onion crop last year amounted at 10,596,000 bushels of 57 pounds each from 22,511 acres as compared with 11,218,000 bushels from 23,682 acres in 1926. Most of these onions consist of the grano variety. The other commercial variety is the babosa. This onion is relatively unimportant in the import trade of the United States.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of Spanish onions to the United States from July 1 to July 10, amounted to 6,290 half-cases and 43,595 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. The aggregate shipment of Spanish onions to the American market from the beginning of the season late in May to July 10 amounts to 422 cases, 33,770 half-cases, and 123,654 crates, or a total of approximately 136,000 bushels. Shipments from the beginning of the 1927-28 season up to July 11 amounted to 1,126 cases, 48,804 half cases, and 119,777 crates, or approximately 151,000 bushels. Spanish onions are still being quoted in Valencia at \$0.99 per crate of 33-1/2 pounds, c.i.f. New York.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS ADVANCE FURTHER: Prices were generally higher in the principal European butter markets on July 12 than the previous Thursday, according to quotations cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners on that date. The Copenhagen official quotation advanced from the equivalent of 35.25 cents per pound to 36.23 cents, while Berlin advanced from 35.22 to 36.30 cents. London quotations were proportionately higher on all butters with the exception of New Zealand and Siberian. As compared with prices of a year ago, foreign markets are relatively stronger than domestic. On 92 score in New York the quotation on July 12 was 45 cents against 44 a week earlier, and 42-1/2 a year ago, while foreign prices, with the exception of Australian, are on the average about 4 cents higher. Shipments afloat on July 7 amounted to 7,952,000 pounds from New Zealand and 6,720,000 pounds from Australia. On July 9, 1927, shipments afloat from these sources were 12,712,000 pounds and 2,016,000 pounds respectively. See price table, page 119.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB

There are some indications that the per capita consumption of mutton and lamb has been declining in the leading European markets for American pork products in the last few years as against the pre-war period and against the 5 years immediately following the war. The United States interest in the international movement of mutton and lamb lies primarily in the extent to which our European markets for pork exports are affected by available mutton and lamb supplies. There is a very limited business also in fresh mutton and lamb imported into the United States from Canada. At present the business with Canada involves larger quantities of mutton and lamb at higher prices than last year. Some consideration should be given also to the rate of sheep slaughter in important wool exporting countries, with Australia commanding the greatest amount of attention. In Great Britain, the leading export market for American pork products, imports of frozen mutton and lamb since January 1 have been under those of 1927, and prices are higher, whereas pork imports from all sources have been heavier at prices which until June were well below those of a year ago.

The estimated 1927 per capita consumption of mutton and lamb in the United Kingdom and in the important European continental consuming countries was below 1926 and considerably under the pre-war level. The 1927 figures for the continent were below 1925 also. In Great Britain, the leading market for American export pork, the per capita and actual consumption of mutton and lamb in 1927 stood only slightly under 1926, but were 15 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively under the pre-war levels. The 1927 per capita consumption of pork, however, is estimated at a point 18.4 per cent above 1926 and above any post-war year except 1924. As compared with the pre-war level, the 1927 pork figure shows an increase of 21.9 per cent. See table page 97.

In Germany, the other important export market for American pork, the per capita consumption of mutton and lamb has been declining fairly steadily since the war, being 30.7 per cent below the pre-war level in 1927. Pork consumption in Germany, on the other hand, has been climbing toward pre-war levels in recent years, standing in 1927 at a point only 2 per cent under pre-war against 46.5 per cent under the level in 1923. It should be pointed out, however, that since the war the estimated per capita consumption of mutton and lamb in Great Britain has averaged about 14 times that of Germany, whereas pork consumption in the latter country has averaged about 1.3 times greater than in Great Britain. The British pork figure, however, includes more American pork than does that of Germany.

Imports of mutton and lamb into Great Britain during most of the post-war years have been larger than they were in 1913, but a decline in domestic production and a growing population have helped to hold down the per capita consumption figures. Domestic pork production, however, has been increasing in recent years. Indications are that the 1928 imports of mutton and lamb will be no greater than they were in 1927, and probably will be smaller. On the basis of imports to date, however, imports of cured pork this year are expected to exceed those of 1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

First quality British pork always brings lower prices per pound than does domestic fresh lamb, but the imported frozen mutton and lamb, upon which the bulk of the trade depends, sells at prices under those of fresh pork. In cured pork, which includes the products imported from the United States, excepting lard, the prices usually run about the same as or higher than those of good quality imported lamb. The reduced pork prices resulting from heavier supplies during most of the 1927-28 season to date have coincided with upward movements in mutton and lamb prices.

Strictly speaking, frozen mutton and lamb cannot be said to compete directly with cured pork. With no material improvement evident in British industrial conditions, however, and consequently no increase in purchasing power, such price shifts as those indicated may be expected to influence consumers' choice of different classes of meat. As far as the British market is concerned, it appears that total meat consumption has shifted only within narrow limits as a result of variations in industrial activity during the post-war years, in spite of the marked variations in the use of the several kinds of meat. At the London Central Markets, the average wholesale price of frozen New Zealand mutton in May 1928 was 10.3 per cent above May 1927, and 18.0 per cent higher than in May 1926. The advance in lamb prices over those 2 years has not been so striking. The May 1928 figure for New Zealand lamb was only 3 per cent above 1927, and 4.1 per cent under the average for May 1926. See table, page 103.

The advance in beef prices is even more striking than that of mutton. The May 1928 average price of Argentine chilled hindquarters at London showed an advance of 26.8 per cent over a year ago, and was 5.5 per cent above May 1926. In pork, however, the May average for first grade fresh British works out at 14.8 per cent under May 1927, and 20.6 per cent under May 1926. In cured meats, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool in May averaged 9.4 per cent under last year, and 20.6 per cent under May 1926. Bacon prices generally have been under those of the last 2 years until recently, when increases in June brought the Liverpool average for Danish Wiltshires up to a point 5.5 per cent higher than in June 1927. During the heavy pork marketing period, November-May, 1927-28, however, cured pork prices ran well below those of last year. From now until next November is normally the period of heaviest imports of mutton and lamb into Great Britain, and it is reasonable to expect some seasonal revival in interest in those meats, in spite of the relatively high prices now prevailing. In the light of the indicated smaller pork supplies for the coming season beginning in November, there may be some upward movement in pork prices as against last year.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

Most of the mutton and lamb exported from Canada comes to the United States, although the total quantity received from that source in a good year is a very small fraction of the quantity designated as apparently available for consumption annually in the United States. In 1927, 645,000,000 pounds of mutton and lamb were so designated, while the imports into the United States from Canada in that year reached only 1,599,000 pounds. In 1927 the estimated total production of mutton and lamb in Canada was 58,000,000 pounds against an inspected production in the United States of 502,000,000 pounds. A small quantity of Canadian mutton and lamb has gone to Great Britain in recent years, but none was shipped there in either 1927 or 1926. Production and consumption of mutton and lamb is on an almost wholly domestic basis in both the United States and Canada. See table, page 111.

Sheep numbers

The number of sheep in important sheep-raising countries appears to be recovering from the slump immediately following the war. In the European countries which import wool and mutton and lamb, sheep numbers do not appear to have recovered to the pre-war level, but substantial gains have been made in recent post-war years. Sheep numbers in the United States also have been advancing, in 1928 standing at 44,545,000 head, according to a preliminary estimate, against 51,929,000 head for the pre-war average, 1909-1913. In Australia, the leading exporter of wool, a preliminary estimate for 1927 places sheep at 103,000,000 head, a slight decrease below 1926, but an increase of about 11,000,000 head over the pre-war level. In 25 countries of the world reporting all years to 1927, sheep numbers amounted to 395,000,000 head, an increase of 1.8 per cent over 1926, and 3.6 per cent over the 1909-1913 average. Those figures do not include Argentina, upon which some details appear below.

The severe drought of 1927 in Australia had the effect of reducing the apparent numbers of sheep in the group of countries reporting such data at the beginning of 1928. France, Germany and Belgium are the only European countries to offer 1928 figures so far, and each of them represents a decrease below 1927. The United States is the only country so far reported to indicate increases in sheep for the current year. Belgium and Rumania are among the important European sheep producing countries excluding Russia, but Great Britain and Germany are the only countries important in the imported meat trade to give any indication of the 1928 status of domestic supplies.

Argentina ranks second to New Zealand as an exporter of mutton and lamb, and is about comparable with the United States in the matter of sheep numbers, according to the last Argentine livestock census, taken in 1922. In that year, Argentine sheep numbered 36,000,000 head against 43,000,000 head counted in the census of 1914. Commercial Attache A. V. Dye at Buenos Aires reports it as probable that the sheep population of Argentina has remained about stationary since 1922, although the census of 1927 for the

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

province of Buenos Aires put sheep numbers in the province at 12,550,000 against 15,350,000 in 1922. There have been some increases in sheep numbers in the southern provinces, however. In a recent detailed study of the sheep and wool situation made by the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, it is stated that sheep raising in Argentina has become adjusted to the new agricultural regime, with flocks probably numbering between 36,000,000 and 40,000,000 head.

Most sheep raising countries reported an increase of breeding ewes in 1927. The increases noted occurred largely in Europe and the United States, with the important exporting countries not yet reported. Figures for the 10 countries reporting breeding ewes at the beginning of 1927 were 2 per cent greater than in 1926. Of the 3 countries reporting breeding ewes so far for 1928, an increase appears in the United States, with decreases registered for France and Germany.

Lambing

In the principal mutton and lamb exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere, conditions appear to be much more favorable now than they were at this time last year for lambing. In Australia a heavy lambing is anticipated, especially in New South Wales, according to the London Chamber of Commerce Journal for June 8, 1928, quoting their Australian correspondent. In Argentina pastoral conditions are reported as being favorable except in the southeastern part of the province of Buenos Aires. New Zealand has recovered from the recent drought and pastures are reported as being in good condition, while a keen demand is felt for breeding sheep, according to the "Pastoral Review" of May 16. In Uruguay, sheep are reported as being on the increase.

In the most important importing countries, the United Kingdom, lambing has been satisfactory this year, and if anything a little above the average. The early lamb drop in the west was generally larger than last year. A larger number of feeder lambs have been contracted for with recent prices at 11.5 cents and 12 cents asked and some ewe lambs have been contracted for at 13.5 cents. Late lambing has been very favorable in Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Oregon, Colorado and Utah. Some lambs were lost in New Mexico, Texas, Idaho and Montana. A material increase in the Western United States lamb crop this year is indicated.

(THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D,
SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average
1909-1913 and 1921-1925 annual 1925-1928

Country	Month of es- timate	Average 1909-1913 a/ Thousands	Average 1921-1925 a/ Thousands	1925 Thou- sands	1926 Thou- sands	1927 Thou- sands	1928 Prelim- inary Thou- sands
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES							
Canada.....	July	2,208	3,027	2,756	3,142	3,263	
United States.....	Jan.	51,929	37,215	38,112	39,730	41,846	44,545
Mexico.....		b/c/3,424	1,424	1,162	2,698		
Guatemala.....		514	153	114	148	155	
Dominican Republic		(134)	148				
All N. & C. Amer. coun. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1926		58,075	41,819	42,144	45,718		
Pre-war to 1927		54,651	40,395	40,982	43,020	45,264	
Est. total N. & C. American countries d/		58,000	42,000				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia.....		e/ 246	776	780	800		
Venezuela.....		177	113				
Ecuador.....			500		700		
Peru.....			11,363			f/12,000	
Bolivia.....		1,750			3,436	4,220	
Chile.....		3,477	4,332	4,094			
Brazil.....	Sept.	10,550	g/ 7,933				
Uruguay.....		bh/26,286	b/ 14,443				
Paraguay.....	Dec. i/	i/ 600					
Argentina.....	Dec. i/	bk/43,225	bl/50,209				
Falkland Islands..		711	649	631			
All S. Amer. Coun. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1926		246	776	780	800		
Est. S. America, total, d/		93,000	72,000				
EUROPE							
Iceland.....		589	665	566			
England and Wales.	June	18,346	14,385	15,975	16,859	17,070	
Scotland.....	June	7,028	6,827	7,119	7,203	7,424	
Ireland.....	June	3,797	3,453	3,297	3,533	3,721	
Norway m/.....	June	1,398	1,304	1,529	1,595	1,608	
Sweden.....	June	1,205	1,384	n/ 1,200			
Denmark.....	July	533	380	261	233		

Continued -

(THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D)

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average
1909-1913 and 1921-1925 annual 1924-1927, cont'd

Country	Month of es- timate	Average 1909-1913 a/ Thousands	Average 1921-1925 a/ Thousands	1925 Thou- sands	1926 Thou- sands	1927 Thou- sands	1928 Prelim- inary Thou- sands
EUROPE, CONT'D							
Faroe Islands.....		112	66				
Holland.....	May-June	842	668				
Belgium.....	Dec. <u>i</u> /	189	126				
France.....	Dec. <u>i</u> /	16,176	9,777	10,172	10,537	10,775	10,693
Spain.....	Dec. <u>i</u> /	15,778	19,252	18,460	20,067	20,529	
Portugal.....		bo/ 3,073	3,768	3,684		f/ 4,450	
Italy.....	Mar-Apr	11,615	12,014			f/12,500	
Switzerland.....	April	161	245		169		
Germany.....	Dec. <u>i</u> /	4,988	5,889	5,735	4,753	4,080	3,813
Austria.....	Dec. <u>i</u> /	301	526				
Czechoslovakia.....	Dec. <u>i</u> /	1,322	bg/ 986		861		
Hungary.....	April	2,406	1,661	1,891	1,804	1,611	
Yugoslavia.....	Jan.	10,496	7,728	7,907	7,933		
Greece.....		5,884	5,798				
Bulgaria.....	Dec. <u>i</u> /	8,551	8,186	7,450		8,682	
Rumania.....	Dec. <u>i</u> /	11,128	11,660	13,612	12,950	13,582	12,941
Poland.....		4,268	2,403			1,917	
Lithuania.....		1,152	1,314	1,455	1,573	1,365	
Latvia.....	June	996	1,240	1,182	1,153	1,128	
Estonia.....	July	486	654	720	666	667	
Finland.....	Sept.	1,330	1,544	1,451	1,413		
Russia p/.....	Summer	e/ 62,970	49,597	70,329	73,301	q/76,268	
All European coun. reporting - Pre-war to 1926		153,998	136,665	161,095	165,573		
Pre-war to 1927		146,639	127,013	151,476	155,994	159,828	
Est. European total d/.....		197,000	173,000				
AFRICA							
Morocco.....		3,175	7,533	9,278	9,248	7,565	
Algeria.....	Sept.	8,757	5,944	6,171	6,786	5,076	
Libia (Italian).....		996					
Tunis.....	Dec. <u>i</u> /	705	1,794	1,379	1,329	1,461	
French W. Africa....			3,742				
French Sudan.....			2,173				
Gold Coast.....		250	373	320			
Nigeria.....			1,681	1,479	1,809		
Egypt.....	Sept.	816	1,013	1,091	1,144	f/1,175	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan			1,638	1,639	2,000		

continued -

(THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D)

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average
1909-1913 and 1921-1925 annual 1923-1927, cont'd

Country	Month of es- timate	Average 1909-1913 a/ Thousands	Average 1921-1925 a/ Thousands	1925 Thou- sands	1926 Thou- sands	1927 Thou- sands	1928 Prelim- inary Thou- sands
AFRICA, CONT'D							
Italian Somaliland			1,666				
Eritrea (Italian) p/		1,585	1,701				
Kenya Colony.....		5,469	2,600	2,679	2,756	2,842	
French Cameroon.....		(200)	287	325	410		
Uganda.....		612	386	604	866		
Belgian Congo.....		300	304	310	300		
British Southwest Africa.....		555	954	966	1,069		
Bechuanaland.....		358	125	129	132		
Union of S. Africa	Apr-Aug	30,657	32,622	35,570		39,551	
Basutoland.....		1,369	1,954	2,051	2,100		
Rhodesia, Southern..		300	333	340	349	332	
Swaziland.....		164	62				
Tanganyika Territory		2,793	3,672	4,333	4,462		
Madagascar.....		318	110	110	116		
All African coun. reporting - Pre-war to 1926		25,727	27,009	29,766	31,067		
Pre-war to 1927		19,222	19,217	20,938	21,612	18,451	
Est. African total d/		72,000	76,000				
ASIA							
Cyprus.....	March	279	257	244	207		
Turkey, European & Asiatic.....		19,713	10,452	11,469	12,872	13,512	
Iraq (Mesopotamia)p/			5,270	4,892	5,055		
Palestine.....			271	291	291	243	
Persia.....			4,000	4,000			
Syria.....			1,797	1,290	1,400		
India, British.....	Dec-Apr	23,164	22,412	23,226	23,201		
Native States.....		8,038	12,273	13,591			
Russia p/.....	e/	27,791	19,142	25,029	25,840	28,811	
China.....		25,951					
Philippines.....	Dec. i/	96	260	319	345		
Dutch East Indies - Java and Madura...			915				
Outer Possessions			115				
All Asiatic coun. reporting - Pre-war to 1926		71,043	52,523	60,287	62,465		
Pre-war to 1927		47,504	29,594	36,498	38,712	42,323	
Est. Asiatic total d/		127,000	113,000				

Continued-

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average
1909-1913 and 1921-1925 annual 1925-1927, cont'd

Country	Month of es- timate	Average 1909-1913 a/ Thousands	Average 1921-1925 a/ Thousands	1925 Thousands	1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands	1928 Prelim- inary Thousands
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	Dec. <u>1</u> /	89,008	<u>t</u> / 85,556	<u>t</u> /93,155	<u>t</u> /103,563	<u>u</u> 103,000	96,000
New Zealand.....	April	23,996	23,382	24,548	24,905	25,649	
All Oceania coun- reporting -							
Pre-war to 1926		113,004	108,938	117,703	128,468		
Pre-war to 1927		113,004	108,938	117,703	128,468	128,469	
Est. Oceania total <u>d</u> /.....		113,000	109,000	118,000	128,000	129,000	
All countries re- porting -							
Pre-war to 1926..		427,093	367,730	411,775	434,091		
Pre-war to 1927..		381,020	325,157	367,597	387,806	394,515	
Est. world total. <u>d</u> /.....		660,000	592,000				

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.
a/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within
this period except as otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries the
pre-war figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries.
b/ Census figures. c/ Year 1902. d/ These totals include countries with less
than 100,000, interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough
estimates for some others. e/ Year 1916. f/ Unofficial. g/ Year 1920.
h/ Year 1908. i/ Countries reporting as of December 31 are considered as of
January 1 of the following year, i. e., figures for number of sheep in France as of
December 31, 1924 has been placed in 1925 column. j/ Year 1915. k/ June 1914.
l/ December 1922. m/ in rural communities only. n/ Estimate forwarded by
Assistant Trade Commissioner Wrenn in his monthly report for January 1927 based on
information furnished by Consuls or other commercial representatives in the separ-
ate countries. o/ 1906. p/ Goats included. q/ No estimate for Crimea so have
used the 1926 estimate for that territory. Exclusive of Crimea the number is
75,625,000. r/ Includes estimated number in Turkestan and Azerbaijan (part of
Transcaucasia) according to census of 1920 and the estimated number in Turkestan,
Transcaucasia and Kazak-Kirghiz in 1924. s/ Includes 13,401,300 sheep in
Turkestan, Kazak-Kirghiz and Transcaucasia in 1924. The number in Siberia and
the Far East only was as follows: 1925, 11,627,500; 1926, 12,439,000; 1927,
13,410,000. t/ Revised estimates. These are on the average about 5 per cent
above the unrevised estimates. u/ Preliminary estimate.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

NUMBER OF SHEEP: In undermentioned countries 1900 to date

Year	Australia	Argentina	Union of South Africa	New Zealand	United Kingdom
1900	70,603,000			19,355,000	31,055,000
1901.....	72,040,000			20,233,000	30,830,000
1902.....	53,668,000			20,343,000	30,057,000
1903.....	56,933,000			18,955,000	29,659,000
1904.....	65,824,000		16,323,000	18,281,000	29,105,000
1905.....	74,541,000		19,596,000	19,131,000	29,077,000
1906.....	83,688,000		a/15,649,000	20,108,000	29,210,000
1907.....	87,650,000		b/19,915,000	20,984,000	30,012,000
1908.....	87,043,000	* 67,384,000	29,082,000	22,449,000	31,332,000
1909.....	91,676,000	65,082,000	30,508,000	23,481,000	31,840,000
1910.....	92,047,000	72,540,000	22,198,000	24,270,000	31,165,000
1911.....	93,004,000	80,365,000	30,657,000	23,996,000	30,480,000
1912.....	83,254,000	76,279,000	35,889,000	23,750,000	28,967,000
1913.....	85,057,000	81,485,000	35,808,000	24,192,000	27,629,000
1914.....	78,600,000	* 43,225,000		24,799,000	27,964,000
1915.....	69,257,000	43,677,000	31,434,000	24,901,000	28,276,000
1916..... c/	80,562,000	44,855,000	31,981,000	24,788,000	28,850,000
1917..... c/	88,864,000	45,309,000		25,270,000	27,867,000
1918..... c/	91,874,000		29,914,000	26,538,000	27,063,000
1919..... c/	79,455,000	45,767,000	31,739,000	25,829,000	25,119,000
1920..... c/	81,796,000	45,996,000	29,537,000	23,920,000	23,404,000
1921..... c/	86,119,000	46,134,000	31,730,000	23,285,000	24,273,000
1922..... c/	82,701,000	* 36,209,000	31,696,000	22,222,000	23,760,967
1923..... c/	84,011,000		31,418,000	23,081,000	24,155,000
1924..... c/	93,155,000		32,198,000	23,776,000	25,042,000
1925..... c/	103,563,000		35,560,000	24,548,000	26,474,000
1926..... d/	103,000,000			24,905,000	27,684,000
1927..... d/	96,000,000		39,551,000	25,649,000	28,307,413

Official sources except where otherwise stated.

a/ Natal and Cape of Good Hope.

b/ Orange Free State excluded.

c/ Revised estimates are on an average about 5 per cent above unrevised figures.

d/ Preliminary.

* Census.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

BREEDING EWES: Trend in numbers in certain countries,
1922 - 1928

Countries	Date	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 Preliminary
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
United States <u>a</u> /.....	Jan. 1	--	--	--	25,769	26,459	27,648	29,187
New South Wales <u>b</u> /...	January	18,070	18,334	18,564	19,705	--	--	--
" " "	June 30	--	--	--	23,041	25,920	--	--
New Zealand.....	April	12,496	13,063	13,076	13,715	13,948	14,832	--
Iceland.....		413	413	421	379	--	--	--
England and Wales....	June	5,428	5,505	5,994	6,397	6,755	6,959	--
Scotland.....	June	2,873	2,903	2,992	3,056	3,115	3,192	--
Ireland.....	June	1,468	1,419	1,462	1,440	1,518	1,608	--
France <u>b/c</u> /.....	January	5,937	6,028	6,115	6,256	6,496	6,635	6,610
Germany <u>b/d</u> /.....	January	4,143	3,962	--	4,038	3,383	2,932	2,733
Czechoslovakia <u>b</u> /....	January	--	--	--	--	612	--	--
Hungary.....	April	--	--	995	1,084	1,037	963	--
Rumania <u>b</u> /.....	January	7,954	8,924	9,273	9,894	9,461	10,019	--
Spain <u>b</u> /.....	January	--	--	--	10,813	--	--	--
Uruguay <u>c</u> /.....		--	--	8,115	--	--	--	--
Algeria <u>e</u> /.....		--	--	--	3,570	3,939	2,984	--

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ Estimated number of ewes 1 year and over not on feed.

b/ Estimates for countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January of the following years.

c/ Ewes one year old and over.

d/ Ewes and rams one year old and over. Rams numbered 473,307 in 1926, 390,097 in 1927 and 359,824 in 1928.

e/ Ewes and ewe lambs.

LAMBING RETURNS: New Zealand, for years 1921-1927

Year	Number of breeding ewes January 31	Estimated average per- centage of lambling	Estimated number of lambs	Actual number of lambs tailed
	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
1921.....	12,147,788	86.59	10,518,780	10,267,910
1922.....	12,496,054	86.77	10,843,005	10,895,521
1923.....	13,063,003	88.02	11,498,456	11,133,336
1924.....	13,076,094	86.14	11,258,030	11,467,147
1925.....	13,715,223	82.43	11,305,858	11,435,780
1926.....	13,948,252	84.57	11,794,699	12,069,681
1927.....	14,831,730	86.76	12,868,840	

Compiled from official sources.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

Slaughter

Slaughtering in the principal exporting countries, i.e., New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Uruguay and Canada, for the first 4 or 5 months of 1928 shows an increase of approximately 7 per cent over the corresponding periods of 1927. The total increased slaughter comes from larger killings in New Zealand and Argentina, the other countries having registered some decreases. According to a report from Christchurch, New Zealand, dated May 1, 1928, it was stated that if the favorable weather being experienced then should continue, a large number of lambs would be sent to the freezing works during May. It was observed, however, that the numbers of fat sheep were not over-plentiful and not likely to increase until the winter feeding on turnips (June, July, August) began. In spite of the killings running ahead of last year, it is believed that there will be a considerable carryover of lambs. The lamb crop was a large one, and had the fattening season been more favorable, there is no doubt that the killings would have been considerably heavier, states the "Pastoral Review" of April 1928. One of the encouraging features of the freezing season is seen in the fact that there was a rise in the prices paid by exporters for fat lambs and also for mutton, no doubt a reflection of the better market prevailing in Great Britain this year as against 1927. The advance in the New Zealand export lamb prices from the beginning of the season up to May 1 was about 3 cents per pound. Killings in Australia are expected to be light until the opening of the spring season (September-October-November).

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Slaughtering in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925 - 1928

Exporting and importing countries	Pre-war a/	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year up to date	
					1927	1928
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES b/ -	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
New Zealand c/.....	7,088	d/ 8,137	d/ 8,752	e/	f/ 3,117	f/ 3,733
Australia.....	14,289	11,011			f/ 566	f/ 338
Argentina -						
In freezing, salting & preserved meat works.....	3,003	4,938	4,073	4,631	g/ 1,102	g/ 1,278
Total, excl. farm....	4,977	5,738				
Uruguay -						
Un freezing works....	310	457	1,238	1,495	g/ 623	g/ 385
Total excl. farm....	693	643	1,469			
Canada -						
Farm and inspected...	938	1,206	1,397	1,453	h/ 102	h/ 94

continued.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Slaughtering in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925 - 1928, cont'd

Exporting and im- porting countries	Pre-war <u>a/</u>	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year up to date	
					1927	1928
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES <u>i/</u>	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
United States -					5,098	
Inspected.....	13,231	12,001	12,961	12,883	<u>h/</u> 5,098	<u>h/</u> 5,148
Total.....	17,069	15,454	16,689	16,589		
United Kingdom.....	<u>j/</u> 12,007	<u>k/</u> 10,258	<u>k/</u> 11,204	<u>l/</u> 11,323		
France -						
Inspected <u>m/</u>	5,819	3,961	4,482	3,848		
Inspected and farm <u>n/</u>	9,678	6,103	<u>o/</u> 6,896	<u>o/</u> 6,020		
Belgium -						
Inspected and farm..	266	150	157			
Germany -						
Inspected and farm..	2,360	2,520	2,150	1,838	<u>p/</u> 343	<u>p/</u> 323

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available.

b/ The Netherlands has been omitted as no estimate of slaughtering of sheep and lambs for the whole country is available. The number slaughtered and inspected for export was as follows: 1913, 223,895; 1925, 275,986; 1926, 248,223; 1927, 295,358. c/ For years ending March 31 of following year. d/ In addition the following number was slaughtered on farms during the following years ending January 31, 1925, 597,051; 1926, 589,239; 1927, 603,782. e/ The number of carcasses exported from April 1, 1927 to March 30, 1928 was 8,224,502 compared with 7,149,599 the preceding season, an increase of 15 per cent. f/ Shipment from January to April according to reports contained in the Pastoral Review. g/ Slaughtering in freezing plants January to April was reported by the Review of the River Plate. h/ Inspected slaughter first 5 months of year. i/ Denmark omitted as there are no slaughter statistics available. In Sweden it is estimated that the following number were slaughtered; 1913, 228,490; 1923, 282,860; 1924, 227,160. j/ Average agricultural years 1909-10 to 1913-14 as approved by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

k/ Estimates for years ending May 31 following, unofficial estimates based on official method of estimating slaughtering for England and Wales as published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the Agricultural Output of England and Wales 1925. l/ Preliminary. m/ Average 1909-13 slaughterings of sheep and goats at municipal slaughter houses of all France. Subsequent years based on Paris slaughterings which during the years 1909-13 averaged 34 per cent of the slaughtering in all municipal slaughter houses in France.

n/ Estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

o/ Based on method of estimating used by Dr. Michael in the United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 37 entitled Agricultural Survey of Europe, -France.

p/ Inspected slaughter first quarter.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

Production

Information available on the supplies of mutton and lamb in the importing countries of Europe indicates that there has been some reduction in domestic production in 1928. Supplies of home produced mutton and lamb received at the London Central Markets during the first five months of 1928 were 6 per cent below similar receipts for 1927. In Germany, inspected production of mutton and lamb during the first quarter of 1928 was approximately the same as that of last year. Indications are that production in the leading importing countries for 1927 was about 3 per cent under that of 1926, while production in the exporting countries was roughly 5 per cent greater in 1927 than in 1926. In 1927 the United States and Great Britain produced a little more than in 1926, while France and Germany produced less.

MUTTON AND LAMB: Estimated production in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925 - 1928

Exporting and im- porting countries	Pre-war <u>a/</u>	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year up to date		
					1927	1928	
<u>PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES b/</u>	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
New Zealand <u>c/</u>	335 <u>d/</u>	367 <u>d/</u>	333	<u>e/</u>	<u>f/</u>	94 <u>f/</u>	112
Australis	<u>g/</u>	410					
Argentina -							
In freezing, salting and preserved meat workd	175	224	180	201			
Total excl. farm <u>h/</u> .	237	260					
Uruguay - <u>h/</u>							
In freeaing works ...	16	24	52	62			
Total excl. farm	36	33	61				
Canada -							
Farm and inspected. <u>r/</u>	62	48	53	58			
<u>PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES</u>							
United States -							
Inspected	334	467	501	502	<u>i/</u>	201 <u>i/</u>	208
Total	689	599	643				
United Kingdom	<u>i/</u>	719 <u>l/</u>	583 <u>k/</u>	583 <u>l/</u>	589 <u>m/</u>	32 <u>m/</u>	30
France -							
Inspected <u>n/</u>	238	174	188	162			
Inspected and farm <u>o/</u>	393	242 <u>p/</u>	276 <u>p/</u>	241			
Belgium -							
Inspected and farm ..	15	8					
Germany -							
Inspected and farm ..	131	123	105	90	<u>q/</u>	17 <u>q/</u>	17

Notes appear on next page.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

ENGLAND: Supplies of mutton and lamb at Central Produce Market, five months 1927 and 1928

Country of origin	Five months	
	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Britain and Ireland.....	32,496	29,752
New Zealand	55,839	54,338
Argentina.....	23,625	24,239
Australia	19,871	19,484
Other	8,132	5,530
Total	139,969	133,343

Compiled from London Central Market Report.

NOTES TO TABLE ON PRECEDING PAGE

MUTTON AND LAMB: Estimated production in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925 - 1928, cont'd

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available. b/ Netherlands has been omitted as data are not available. c/ For years ending March 31 of year following. d/ Farm production for the following years ending January 31 is estimated as follows; 1925, 34,741,884 pounds; 1926, 34,265,220 pounds; 1927, 35,016,384. e/ The amount of meat exported for the season ending March 31, 1928 is estimated at approximately 327,904,000 pounds against 291,449,200 for the preceding one an increase of 13 per cent. f/ Exports first 3 months of year. g/ Production during three years ending 1925-26. h/ Estimated by multiplying slaughtering by average dressed weights at packing plants. i/ Inspected slaughter first 5 months. j/ Official estimates for years ending May 31, following. k/ Estimates for years ending May 31 following. Unofficial estimates based on official method of estimating meat production for England and Wales. See note l on slaughtering table. l/ Preliminary. m/ Receipts of home produced at London Central Markets for five months. n/ Estimated by multiplying slaughtering by average dressed weights at the Villette and Vaugirard markets, Paris. o/ Estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
See notes on slaughter table.
p/ See note on slaughter table.
q/ Inspected production first quarter.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1927.

(Figures for beef and pork for some countries to be brought up to date in future beef and pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Canada -				
Pre-war	60.9	9.1	66.7	136.7
1921	71.0	11.4	73.5	155.9
1922	72.9	9.8	74.0	156.8
1923	70.6	8.6	81.5	160.7
1924	70.2	5.2	90.4	165.8
1925	70.2	5.0	72.5	147.7
1926	70.1	6.0	75.2	151.3
1927	68.8	6.1	81.4	156.3
United States a/ -				
Pre-war	74.0	7.3	72.7	154.0
1921	63.9	5.9	74.8	144.6
1922	67.7	5.0	80.3	153.0
1923	69.1	5.2	90.0	164.3
1924	69.7	5.2	90.1	165.0
1925	70.8	5.2	80.8	156.8
1926	71.6	5.5	79.2	156.3
1927	65.4	5.4	82.3	153.1
Argentina b/ -				
Pre-war	254.9	32.2	15.1	302.2
1921	195.0	38.7	26.8	260.5
1922	293.3	29.1	24.1	346.5
1923	320.8	23.4	26.1	370.3
1924	300.7	15.7	27.7	344.1
1925	264.7	15.8	24.3	304.8
1926	245.7	19.6	25.0	290.3
1927	260.7	30.2	28.5	309.4
United Kingdom c/				
Pre-war	61.3 ¹	29.3	34.2	124.8
1921	57.2	26.9	33.2	117.3
1922	62.9	26.5	37.0	126.4
1923	63.8	24.9	41.2	129.9
1924	d/ 62.5	d/ 22.1	43.1	---
1925	d/ 64.3	d/ 23.9	e/ 33.9	---
1926	d/ 64.6	d/ 25.0	e/ 35.2	---
1927		d/ 24.9	e/ 41.7	---

Continued -

WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-27, - continued

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Denmark f/ -				
Pre-war	44.5	8.2	45.4	98.1
1921	---	---	---	---
1922	57.7	5.9	37.2	100.8
1923	---	---	---	---
1924				
1925				
1926				
1927				
Belgium -				
Pre-war	41.6	2.0	42.2	85.8
1921	33.8	1.2	33.0	68.0
1922	41.8	1.2	27.4	70.4
1923	46.6	0.7	31.3	78.6
1924	49.9	0.9	34.9	85.7
1925	45.2	1.2	34.7	81.1
1926	45.2	1.1	33.9	80.2
1927	---	---	---	---
France g/ -				
Pre-war	49.2	9.5	47.0	105.7
1921	46.4	6.8	35.6	88.8
1922	47.4	6.8	37.8	92.0
1923	47.0	7.2	38.0	92.2
1924	49.3	7.0	40.0	96.3
1925	49.7	6.6	37.3	93.6
1926	49.0	7.8	---	---
1927	---	6.6	---	---
Germany h/ -				
Pre-war	40.6	2.3	73.1	116.0
1921	31.7	2.1	46.0	
1922	32.5	1.9	41.4	
1923	22.8	1.2	39.1	
1924	34.7	1.8	54.7	---
1925	39.6	2.0	53.9	---
1926	39.8	1.8	62.0	---
1927	---	1.6	71.3	---
Australia i/ -				
New South Wales -				
Pre-war	152.3	97.5	14.4	264.2
1921	94.0	66.1	10.7	170.8
1922	112.6	86.1	14.6	213.3
1923	123.0	73.3	13.9	215.2
1924	126.1	59.9	14.8	200.8
1925	125.3	54.7	15.6	195.6
1926	---	---	---	---
1927	---	---	---	---

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1926

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
New Zealand <u>j/</u> -				
Pre-war	---	---	---	---
1921))	---	---
1922 .....	)	)	29.3	---
1923 .....	) 180.8	) 91	26.3	298.1
1924 .....	)	)	27.9	---
1925 .....	)	)	35.3	---
1926 .....	)	)	33.9	---
1927	---	---	---	---

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated. In some cases the figures in this table differ slightly from those in the mutton and pork issues of "Foreign Crops and Markets" published on July 11, 1927 and July 18, 1927. The changes are due mostly to the receipt of additional information after the publishing of these issues. In cases where per capita consumption has been estimated by adding to estimated production net imports or subtracting net exports the classification used in the international trade tables for beef and beef products, pork and pork products and mutton as published in the Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture has been used. a/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard is included so as to make these figures more comparable with the figures for per capita consumption in other countries. The lard consumption only is as follows: pre-war, 13.6 pounds; 1921, 11.3; 1922, 14.2; 1923, 15.3, 1924, 15.4; 1925, 13.2; 1926, 13.5; 1927, 13.8. b/ In Federal District of Buenos Aires. c/ For season ending May 31 following year except for pork when estimates are for calendar years pre-war, 1921-24. Official estimates of pork per capita consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including lard unofficial estimates are as follows in pounds; average 1909-13, 38.7; 1921, 38.5; 1922, 42.4; 1923, 47.6, 1924, 50.3. Year ending May 31, 1926, 44.1; 1927, 40.3; 1928, 47.7. d/ Preliminary unofficial. e/ For season ending May 31 following year. f/ Figures based on estimates of meat consumption in Denmark by Harald Faber in his study entitled "Agricultural Production in Denmark" published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, January 1924. g/ Figures for beef and mutton are estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pork per capita consumption estimated by adding net imports of pork and pork products to production and dividing by population. h/ Unofficial estimates obtained by adding net imports as compiled from international trade tables to estimated production and dividing by population. i/ Average per capita consumption in all Australia for the 7 years ending 1920-21 is officially estimated as follows: Beef and Veal, 109.7 pounds; mutton and lamb, 69.5 pounds and for three years ending 1925-26 for beef and veal, 166 pounds and mutton and lamb 60 pounds. Per capita consumption, bacon and hams only is estimated for Australia for 1921, 10.2 pounds; 1922, 10.8 pounds; 1923, 11.5 pounds; 1924, 11.6 pounds; 1925, 12 pounds. j/ Average per capita consumption for 10-year period ending with 1926 for beef and 1927 for mutton. For pork the estimates are based on estimated production, net imports or exports divided by population.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927

(Figures for beef and pork for some countries to be brought up to date in future beef and pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Canada -				
Pre-war.....	426,451	63,582	466,955	956,988
1921.....	623,939	99,817	646,259	1,370,015
1922.....	651,891	87,419	661,977	1,401,287
1923.....	640,778	78,611	740,339	1,459,728
1924.....	648,043	47,984	833,714	1,529,741
1925.....	657,481	46,911	678,616	1,383,008
1926.....	658,277	56,270	706,421	1,420,968
1927.....	654,544	58,192	775,151	1,487,887
United States <u>a/</u> -				
Pre-war.....	6,915,000	685,000	6,809,000	14,409,000
1921.....	6,922,000	639,000	8,109,000	15,670,000
1922.....	7,440,000	545,000	8,818,000	16,803,000
1923.....	7,722,000	576,000	10,045,000	18,343,000
1924.....	7,928,000	589,000	10,241,000	18,758,000
1925.....	8,170,000	597,000	9,316,000	18,083,000
1926.....	8,393,000	641,000	9,273,000	18,307,000
1927.....	7,758,000	645,000	9,754,000	18,157,000
Argentina <u>b/</u> -				
Pre-war.....	1,336,874	87,245	29,467	1,453,586
1921.....	1,212,834	153,848	77,239	1,443,921
1922.....	1,966,845	169,483	80,396	2,216,724
1923.....	2,699,220	128,671	78,474	2,906,365
1924.....	1,928,233	21,300	53,871	2,003,404
1925.....	2,439,493	57,005	76,147	2,572,645
1926.....	---	---	---	---
1927.....	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom <u>c/</u> -				
Pre-war.....	2,768,192	1,321,152	1,546,496	5,635,840
1921.....	2,717,120	1,274,560	1,570,240	5,561,920
1922.....	3,006,080	1,265,600	1,758,400	6,030,080
1923.....	3,046,400	1,061,760	1,968,960	6,077,120
1924.....	<u>d/</u> 3,005,695	<u>d/</u> 1,065,718	2,071,209	
1925.....	<u>d/</u> 3,113,621	<u>d/</u> 1,152,243	<u>e/</u> 1,873,102	
1926.....	<u>d/</u> 3,150,571	<u>d/</u> 1,210,074	<u>e/</u> 1,703,270	
1927.....		<u>d/</u> 1,209,083	<u>e/</u> 2,023,987	
Denmark <u>f/</u> -				
Pre-war.....	122,644	22,427	125,111	270,242
1921.....	---	---	---	---
1922.....	188,453	19,158	121,738	329,354
1923.....	---	---	---	---
1924.....	---	---	---	---
1925.....	---	---	---	---
1926.....	---	---	---	---
1927.....	---	---	---	---

continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927

(Figures for beef and pork for some countries to be brought up to date in future beef and pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal 1,000 pounds	Mutton and lamb 1,000 pounds	Pork 1,000 pounds	Total 1,000 pounds
Belgium -				
Pre-war.....	314,477	15,098	318,878	648,453
1921.....	252,593	9,047	246,892	508,532
1922.....	315,757	9,087	206,600	531,444
1923.....	354,494	5,385	237,676	597,555
1924.....	383,449	6,884	268,277	658,610
1925.....	350,515	9,726	2268,808	629,049
1926.....	356,436	2,856	267,218	632,510
1927.....				
France g/ -				
Pre-war.....	2,036,195	393,223	1,950,647	4,380,063
1921.....	1,821,446	266,239	1,394,276	3,481,961
1922.....	1,864,544	265,973	1,487,705	3,618,222
1923.....	1,862,121	285,458	1,506,476	3,654,055
1924.....	1,964,396	273,675	1,554,375	3,797,446
1925.....	1,994,641	265,354	1,502,804	3,762,799
1926.....	h/ 1,998,000	316,071	---	---
1927.....	---	270,328	---	---
Germany i/ -				
Pre-war.....	2,372,250	131,847	4,521,925	6,826,022
1921.....	1,914,777	133,773	2,874,467	4,923,017
1922.....	1,977,702	118,612	2,569,266	4,665,580
1923.....	1,403,699	78,199	2,439,775	
1924.....	2,153,622	114,512	3,439,895	
1925.....	2,477,465	123,366	4,784,137	
1926.....	2,511,321	113,183	3,948,341	
1927.....	---	99,538	4,553,865	
Australia -				
Pre-war.....	---	---	---	---
1921.....	i/ 558,487	j/ 362,881	k/ 55,927	977,295
1922.....	---	---	k/ 60,754	---
1923.....	---	---	k/ 56,372	---
1924.....	i/ 809,130	j/ 405,373	k/ 67,969	1,282,472
1925.....	i/ 903,162	j/ 371,408	k/ 72,205	1,346,775
1926.....	i/ 972,964	j/ 349,623	---	---
1927.....				

continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927, continued

Country and year	Beef and veal <u>1,000 pounds</u>	Mutton and lamb <u>1,000 pounds</u>	Pork <u>1,000 pounds</u>	Total <u>1,000 pounds</u>
New Zealand -				
Pre-war.....	---	---	---	---
1921.....	120,138	)	37,645	---
1922.....	218,839	) 1,117,375	34,447	---
1923.....	260,721	) 1, .	37,261	---
1924.....	233,654	)	48,012	---
1925.....	300,913	)	47,166	---
1926.....	---	---	---	---
1927.....	---	---	---	---

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise stated.

a/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard included with pork.

The consumption of lard only was as follows in millions of pounds; pre-war, 1,065; 1921, 1,223; 1922, 1,533; 1923, 1,707; 1924, 1,749; 1925, 1,522; 1926, 1,584; 1927, 1,634. b/ Excludes consumption of meat produced on farms.

c/ Consumption for season ending May 31 following year except for pork when figures are for calendar year pre-war, 1921-1924. Official estimates of pork consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including lard unofficial estimates are as follows in million pounds; average 1909-15 - 1,747; 1921 - 1,821; 1922 - 2,014; 1923 - 2,272; 1924 - 2,418 years ending May 31, 1926 - 2,125, 1927 - 1,950.* d/ Preliminary unofficial. Estimates obtained by adding net imports to estimated production. e/ Estimated consumption seasons ending May 31, following years. f/ Estimates of meat consumed in Denmark by Harald Faber in his study entitled Agricultural Production in Denmark as published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society January 1924.

g/ Estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except pork which in this table includes imported lard. Dr. Michael's estimates excluding imported lard are as follows in millions of pounds; pre-war, 1,934; 1921 - 1,333; 1922, 1,443; 1923 - 1,444; 1924 - 1,506; 1925 - 1,476.

h/ Preliminary. i/ Estimated by adding net imports to production. j/ Consumption as officially estimated for 7 years ending 1920-21 and 3 years ending 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26. k/ Bacon and hams only. l/ Average for 10-years, 1917-18 to 1926-27.

* 1923: 2,315

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MUTTON (FROZEN): Monthly average prices at London Central Markets,
January 1926 - June 1928
(In cents per pound)

Year and month	New Zealand, Canterbury	Australian, first quality	Argentine,
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
1926 -			
January.....	14.45	11.09	13.18
February.....	13.69	10.08	12.35
March.....	13.59	9.73	11.05
April.....	13.24	9.69	10.77
May.....	12.67	9.00	10.02
June.....	13.08	8.62	9.34
July.....	13.30	8.62	9.31
August.....	13.18	8.50	9.63
September.....	13.13	8.16	9.92
October.....	13.12	8.56	11.03
November.....	12.49	8.23	10.39
December.....	12.57	8.57	10.60
1927 -			
January.....	13.55	9.19	11.46
February.....	13.43	8.87	10.89
March.....	13.30	7.79	9.69
April.....	13.30	7.73	9.75
May.....	13.56	8.17	10.01
June.....	12.74	8.11	9.50
July.....	12.23	8.11	9.38
August.....	12.48	8.74	8.26
September.....	13.28	9.80	11.46
October.....	13.56	a/	11.66
November.....	13.05	b/ 9.63	a/
December.....	12.73	10.34	a/
1928 -			
January.....	13.18	10.65	11.09
February.....	c/ 13.45	10.65	11.41
March.....	14.75	a/	11.61
April.....	13.82	a/	11.91
May.....	14.95	a/	12.55

a/ No quotation.

b/ November 25 quotation only.

c/ February 5 and 10 quotation only.

" " 10 and 17 " "

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

Lamb: Monthly average prices at London, January 1926 - June 1928
(In cents per pound)

Year and Month	Country of origin			
	Great Britain, fresh	New Zealand, frozen	Australia, frozen	Argentina, frozen
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1926 -				
January	39.96	23.26	20.59	19.64
February	40.94	23.57	19.07	18.50
March	42.48	22.20	17.24	18.10
April	40.30	21.80	17.74	18.69
May	33.96	21.80	20.02	20.40
June	30.16	21.80	18.76	18.55
July	28.70	20.28	17.81	18.09
August	25.85	19.52	17.24	17.55
September	24.23	19.57	a/	16.73
October	23.70	21.57	a/	19.07
November	22.56	20.66	19.90	20.28
December	23.70	20.78	19.26	18.82
1927 -				
January	36.67	21.47	19.16	18.05
February	38.27	21.99	18.43	16.09
March	39.79	20.91	17.74	16.41
April	39.03	20.09	17.17	16.35
May	33.46	20.28	17.39	16.88
June	28.32	19.77	18.08	17.24
July	26.26	19.67	a/	17.03
August	24.02	20.02	a/	16.35
September	23.13	20.26	a/	16.98
October	22.20	20.78	18.42	19.26
November	21.54	20.40	18.57	18.38
December	20.87	19.77	17.57	16.81
1928 -				
January	28.05	22.05	19.31	17.74
February	38.78	21.61	19.64	17.17
March	38.53	20.84	18.19	17.17
April	33.53	20.22	17.62	16.91
May	33.76	20.89	18.45	17.59

Compiled from Agricultural Market Report (weekly of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries). Conversion to United States currency at monthly average rates of exchange as quoted by Federal Reserve Board for 1926; subsequently at par of exchange.

a/ No quotations or too few to be representative of values.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED HINDQUARTERS): Monthly average prices at
London, 1924 to 1928 (in cents per pound)

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
January.....	10.54	15.81	13.18	11.79	13.94
February.....	12.60	14.79	12.93	11.91	14.00
March.....	10.40	15.24	12.98	10.90	14.13
April.....	13.89	14.59	14.00	11.53	15.52
May.....	13.00	14.57	15.08	12.55	15.92
June.....	11.83	15.70	15.61	15.11	
July.....	11.21	17.27	14.07	15.52	
August.....	12.89	17.05	15.01	15.92	
September.....	14.07	16.32	14.07	14.76	
October.....	13.61	15.95	15.33	14.45	
November.....	15.43	14.55	12.88	14.55	
December.....	14.73	14.00	14.28	14.11	
Average.....	12.83	15.48	14.12	13.59	

Sources: Agricultural Market Report.

PORK (FRESH): Monthly average prices of first quality British,
London, 1925-1928
(In cents per pound)

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
January.....	22.15	25.85	29.78	22.91
February.....	20.57	25.66	28.64	22.43
March.....	21.39	26.16	28.08	22.44
April.....	22.67	25.60	28.77	22.18
May.....	21.16	a/ 25.68	25.95	20.33
June.....	20.45	25.85	22.30	
July.....	20.75	27.12	21.42	
August.....	21.96	28.19	21.70	
September.....	24.48	31.18	24.02	
October.....	25.22	32.44	23.83	
November.....	27.01	31.33	22.10	
December.....	27.09	29.91	22.64	

Agricultural Market Report, London, weekly.

a/ Two weeks.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MUTTON AND LAMB (FROZEN): Imports into Great Britain, by months and countries, January 1923-May 1928

Year and month	Total	New Zealand	Argentina	Australia
1923	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January.....	64,988	4,583	20,821	37,094
February.....	67,913	12,317	16,840	36,217
March.....	71,729	27,337	18,220	21,439
April.....	88,153	41,568	23,988	18,427
May.....	78,865	32,843	22,400	12,594
June.....	68,592	27,660	22,455	6,857
July.....	40,246	18,745	18,690	1,202
August.....	48,343	27,434	14,340	1,392
September.....	34,004	19,732	9,630	206
October.....	25,939	17,998	7,438	7
November.....	23,013	20,395	6,492	799
December.....	a/ 27,367	5,496	14,283	6,213
Total.....	644,152	256,103	195,597	142,447
1924				
January.....	30,189	2,245	13,018	11,097
February.....	53,741	12,615	20,682	11,145
March.....	63,820	33,822	20,501	4,582
April.....	57,167	32,117	17,602	969
May.....	80,292	45,912	22,997	1,332
June.....	42,612	22,013	16,034	446
July.....	58,433	33,041	15,982	757
August.....	47,551	22,190	20,725	160
September.....	39,081	22,931	10,191	206
October.....	34,163	22,768	6,385	3,167
November.....	25,767	13,759	7,100	4,379
December.....	a/ 24,459	5,639	5,906	12,422
Total.....	557,275	269,052	177,123	50,662
1925				
January.....	46,982	10,301	17,042	13,850
February.....	48,638	14,759	19,584	6,883
March.....	50,217	28,358	18,436	1,275
April.....	62,208	37,134	19,461	1,313
May.....	64,056	33,266	24,292	1,042
June.....	64,399	41,902	16,619	1,570
July.....	66,270	34,582	21,694	1,566
August.....	46,852	26,124	16,709	498
September.....	45,840	20,979	14,574	13
October.....	23,563	10,108	10,783	1,915
November.....	27,382	4,208	13,473	8,796
December.....	a/ 52,815	18,495	13,587	20,286
Total.....	599,222	230,216	206,254	59,007

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MUTTON AND LAMB (FROZEN): Imports into Great Britain, by months and countries, January 1923-May 1928, cont'd

Year and month	Total	New Zealand	Argentina	Australia
1926	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January.....	62,070	19,478	17,472	20,974
February.....	33,449	11,567	6,869	9,670
March.....	52,328	28,955	11,370	4,353
April.....	59,637	29,768	12,885	5,907
May.....	60,904	23,477	21,000	2,688
June.....	68,252	37,658	13,537	2,730
July.....	67,830	45,330	12,002	2,072
August.....	43,060	29,912	10,997	376
September.....	33,367	19,635	11,147	2,152
October.....	41,566	33,132	5,127	2,762
November.....	37,718	12,563	10,594	13,308
December.....	a/ 37,246	a/ 8,796	a/ 9,189	a/ 17,106
Total.....	597,427	300,271	142,189	84,098
1927				
January.....	42,443	7,536	16,799	12,081
February.....	41,747	7,335	13,042	15,911
March.....	77,440	42,421	17,475	8,976
April.....	53,378	27,194	14,319	2,211
May.....	70,969	30,304	21,012	3,610
June.....	64,522	38,087	14,965	1,931
July.....	60,419	38,412	15,630	1,838
August.....	46,973	26,788	16,487	2,601
September.....	47,169	30,147	10,342	5,294
October.....	48,149	35,420	8,173	1,850
November.....	34,104	16,597	10,769	5,357
December.....	31,298	6,289	13,073	8,672
Total.....	618,616	300,530	172,086	70,332
1928				
January.....	50,543	5,975	21,641	4,884
February.....	35,311	14,377	8,032	5,671
March.....	60,540	42,517	12,309	2,843
April.....	60,106	37,415	13,202	3,567
May.....	71,572	34,892	19,071	2,733

Compiled from Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

a/ December figures adjusted to make total of monthly figures agree with Annual Statement.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of mutton and lamb, fresh and frozen, by countries, 1913, 1925-1927, January-May, 1928.

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31					
	1913	1925	1926	1927	Jan.-May 1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Fresh:						
Netherlands	13,781	13,455	3,721	0	0	0
Other countries	335	451	140	1,517	59	215
Total	14,116	13,906	3,861	1,517	59	215
Frozen:						
New Zealand	246,459	280,216	300,271	306,580	114,840	135,676
Australia	186,576	59,007	84,093	70,332	42,789	19,699
Argentina	113,383	206,254	142,189	172,086	82,647	74,255
Uruguay	18,478	13,274	35,657	35,532	29,561	32,520
Chili	17,981	27,302	29,316	a/	a/	a/
United States	0	9	234	a/	a/	a/
China	0	6,259	2,955	a/	a/	a/
Other countries	0	6,901	2,707	34,086	16,144	15,923
Total	582,877	599,222	597,427	618,616	285,981	278,073
Total mutton and lamb, fresh and frozen	596,993	613,137	601,288	620,133	286,040	278,288
Reexports, mutton & lamb ..	1,492	2,566	1,719	3,368	1,428	740
Net imports, mutton and lamb	595,501	610,561	599,569	616,765	284,612	277,548

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1913, 1925 and 1926, and Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1927 and May 1928. a/ If any, included in other countries.

MUTTON AND LAMB: Imports into France, fresh and frozen, by countries 1909-13 and 1925-1927

Country	Year ending December 31			
	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina.....	306,395	14,923,378	11,942,980	10,718,765
Belgium.....	162,214	260,584	a/	a/
United Kingdom....	94,489	a/	a/	a/
Netherlands	19,797	376,987	a/	a/
Austria-Hungary...	1,587	a/	a/	a/
Australia.....	1,587	a/	a/	a/
Uruguay.....	a/	3,665,148	5,656,342	5,664,940
Italy.....	a/	370,373	a/	a/
Brazil.....	a/	a/	a/	a/
Germany.....	a/	724,872	a/	a/
Chile.....	a/	2,812,629	a/	a/
Other countries...	49,341	603,398	2,786,173	13,438,360
Total.....	635,410	b/23,737,369	c/20,385,495	d/29,822,065

Compiled from Tableau General du Commerce et de la Navigation 1909-13, 1925; and Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur de la France 1926-27.
a/ If any, included in all other countries. b/ Of this amount 21,267,648 pounds are frozen. c/ Of this amount 19,004,975 pounds are frozen. d/ Of this amount 19,182,004 pounds are frozen.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB CONT'D

MUTTON AND LAMB, FROZEN: Exports, New Zealand, by countries,
1913, 1925-1927, January-February 1928

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31 -				January - February	
	1913	1925	1926	1927	1927	1928
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United Kingdom	245,951	290,746	279,556			
Gibraltar	279	--	--			
Canada	120	27	29			
Hawaii	--	163	38			
Other countries ...	13	103	108			
Total	246,363	291,039	279,731	311,135	63,080	76,095

Compiled from Trade and Shipping in the Dominion of New Zealand 1913, 1925-1926;
Monthly Abstract of Statistics 1927, and February 1928.

MUTTON AND LAMB: Exports from Australia to United Kingdom and
other countries, average 1909-1913, annual
1919-20 to 1926-27

Year <u>a/</u>	To the United Kingdom	To other countries	Total
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Average, 1909-13	142,490	8,934	151,404
1919-20	239,154	7,817	246,971
1920-21	47,792	7,102	54,894
1921-22	88,631	3,084	91,715
1922-23	162,653	4,960	167,613
1923-24	35,997	3,808	39,805
1924-25	46,026	4,246	50,272
1925-26	80,584	5,098	85,682
1926-27	88,057	5,463	93,520

Official Yearbook of Australia, No. 1, page 289, No. 6, page 344, No. 11,
page 319, No. 15, and No. 17, No. 18 and Quarterly Summary of Australian
Statistics December 1925, page 20, June 1926, September 1926, page 41.

a/ Year ending December 31, 1909 to 1913 year ending June 30, 1920 to
1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MUTTON FROZEN: Exports, Argentina, 1913, 1925-1927.

Country	Year ended December 31 -			
	1913	1925	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	99,496	183,072	139,381	165,096
France	560	11,186	3,587	3,728
United States	540	452	1,371	267
Other countries	657	7,866	3,873	9,471
Total	101,253	202,576	148,213	178,562

Compiled from Anuario de la Direccion General de Estadistica, 1913, Anuario de Comercio Exterior de la Republica Argentina, 1925 and 1926, and Estadistica Agro-Pecuaría, December 1927.

MUTTON, FROZEN a/: Exports from Uruguay, years 1922-1926, and January-June 1927

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31					
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926 <u>b/</u>	January - June <u>b/</u> 1926 1927
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina			4,603			
Belgium..	111,945	1,019,566	1,237,565	1,195,250		
Brazil ..	122,624	25,362	33,942	34,773		
Chile ...	939	5,379	5,930			
France...	3,057,174	6,709,023	5,444,974	1,999,960		
Germany ..		878,156	55,693			
Italy.....			67,646	155,171		
Netherlands		16,755	11,129			
Spain.....	1,556	4,396		2,174		
United Kingdom..	15,547,732	25,195,961	27,113,200	19,256,041		
United States..	854,073	653,933	438,960	11,160		
Other countries...	2,206	2,029	2,873	3,574		
Total...	19,698,249	34,508,560	34,416,515	22,658,103	50,323,419	35,799,267 32,596,631

Compiled from Anuario Estadístico de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay 1925, and Sintesis Estadística de la Republica Oriental de Uruguay Agosto, de 1926 and 1927.

a/ Average for 1911-13 equals 3,261,610 pounds.

b/ Data by countries not available.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

SHEEP AND MUTTON: Exports from Canada to the United States, United Kingdom and total, years 1923-27

Year	Sheep and lambs			Mutton and lamb		
	To the United States	To Great Britain	Total	To the United States	To Great Britain	Total
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1923....	28,748	- - -	30,603	1,553	30	1,707
1924 ...	18,745	- - -	20,719	110	690	922
1925....	38,612	- - -	40,333	2,115	294	2,641
1926....	20,437	- - -	21,755	1,060	- - -	1,274
1927 ...	18,566	- - -	20,138	1,539	- - -	1,888

Eighth Annual Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1927.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Disposition of animals sold at Canadian stock yards, 1923-27

Year	Canadian Packers	Local butchers	Country points	Other Stock Yards	Shipments to the United States	Shipments overseas	Total sheep and lambs
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
1923	311,782	94,762	42,279	6,511	7,162	- - -	462,496
1924	301,408	88,807	41,573	5,550	493	- - -	437,831
1925	294,189	76,155	36,531	3,992	6,511	- - -	417,428
1926	311,250	74,568	32,084	5,547	1,070	- - -	424,499
1927	352,455	78,274	27,417	7,083	2,424	- - -	467,659

Eighth Annual Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

International trade

The quantities of mutton and lamb entering international trade channels as exports in 1927 are estimated at 604,000,000 pounds against 583,000,000 pounds in 1926, an increase of 4 per cent. Imports also show an increase of 4 per cent, having reached 679,000,000 pounds in 1927. New Zealand exported the largest amount, or 311,000,000 pounds, while Argentina came second with 179,000,000 pounds, showing increases of 11 per cent and 21 per cent respectively over 1926.

MUTTON AND LAMB (ALL FORMS): International trade, average 1911-1913, annual 1926 and 1927

Country	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1911-1913		1926		1927 preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Argentina.....	--	148,457	--	148,213	--	178,562
Australia.....	7	149,958	2	a/85,632	--	a/93,520
Canada.....	4,717	48	1,673	1,274	1,946	1,889
Netherlands.....	76	17,212	1,472	14,308	1,254	16,085
New Zealand.....	--	235,509	--	279,751	--	311,135
Union of South Africa..	1,914	75	--	175	--	--
Uruguay.....	--	3,262	--	50,328	--	--
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
Belgium.....	b/	b/	3,128	1,154	3,909	830
Denmark.....	3,828	344	2,214	2	509	4
France.....	930	334	20,385	146	29,822	274
Germany.....	1,046	350	8,217	361	10,083	622
Sweden.....	1,218	100	1,148	7	b/	b/
United Kingdom.....	596,899	--	613,633	--	629,243	--
United States.....	185	4,146	3,365	1,171	2,646	937
Total 15 countries..	610,820	559,795	655,237	582,552	679,412	603,858

Official sources. a/ Year ended June 30. b/ Not separately stated.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 ^{a/}	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Canada.....	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	23,406	104.2
United States.....	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
North America (5).....	59,216	74,206	80,519	82,270	82,385	100.1
Europe, 13 count. prev. reported.....	50,192	47,821	47,360	48,177	48,135	99.9
Rumania, revised.....	9,515	8,155	8,222	7,663	7,329	102.2
Total Europe (14).....	59,707	55,977	55,582	55,840	55,964	100.2
Africa (3).....	6,531	7,854	8,137	7,172	7,514	104.8
Asia (4).....	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,029	101.6
Total above count. (24)	155,578	178,094	175,987	177,779	178,892	100.6
Russia ^{b/}	--	18,608	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
Canada.....	117	643	754	743	690	92.9
United States.....	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Europe, 14 count. prev. reported.....	25,976	23,007	22,310	22,504	21,886	97.3
Rumania, revised.....	1,286	668	730	695	735	105.8
Total Europe (15).....	27,262	23,675	23,040	23,199	22,621	97.5
Total above count. (17)	29,615	28,292	27,372	27,632	26,846	97.2
Russia ^{b/}	--	67,609	66,645	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		

^{a/} Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.^{b/} Winter acreage only.

RYE: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1925-1928

Country	Av. 1909-13 present boundaries	1925	1926	1927	1928 preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,800	39,300
Germany	368,337	317,418	252,187	269,025	a/(245,000)
Poland	218,943	257,249	197,229	223,939	b/(160,000)
Hungary	31,377	32,524	31,416	22,365	29,880
Finland	10,490	13,683	11,908	11,463	10,944
Spain	27,636	29,880	23,504	26,515	26,376
Netherlands	16,422	16,596	13,644	13,594	13,582
Bulgaria	8,345	7,154	7,133	8,243	9,015
Total above European countries.....	681,550	674,304	537,081	575,144	494,800
Total U.S. and 7 European countries .	717,643	720,760	577,376	633,944	534,100
Est.world total, excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000	

a/ Rough indication on the basis of the officially reported condition on July 1, assuming an acreage equal to last year. The official report of acreage will not be available until September.

b/ Rough indication on the basis of the officially reported condition on June 1 and officially reported acreage. There has been some improvement in conditions during June, but the crop is still reported to be in poor condition.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, world average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
CORN						
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,330	103.6
Canada	309	239	210	132	128	97.0
Total N.America (2) ...	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,508	103.5
France	1,160	854	834	861	834	96.9
Bulgaria	1,492	1,582	1,515	1,562	1,631	98.1
Rumania	9,644	9,713	10,031	10,427	10,503	100.7
Czechoslovakia	376	387	388	392	393	100.3
Switzerland	3	4	3	3	3	100.0
Total Europe (5)	12,675	12,540	12,771	13,345	13,364	100.1
Tunis	43	56	54	37	47	127.0
Morocco	(438)	515	562	692	741	107.1
Total North Africa (2) ..	481	571	616	729	788	108.2
Total above coun.(19) ..	117,694	114,709	113,310	113,074	116,660	103.2
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	171,900	182,600	175,900			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, world average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Crops and countries reporting in 1928 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
BARLEY	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	3,626	103.4
United States	7,620	7,997	7,970	9,454	12,243	129.5
Total N. America (2) ..	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe, 7 coun. prev. reptd.	9,006	9,059	9,143	9,164	9,067	98.9
Rumania	3,378	4,211	3,834	4,360	4,161	95.4
Total Europe (8)	12,384	13,270	12,977	13,524	13,228	97.8
North Africa (3)	7,623	7,991	8,106	6,686	7,250	108.4
Asia (1)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total 14 countries	29,651	33,413	33,301	33,825	37,258	110.1
Est. N. Hemis. excl. Russia and China	64,200	65,300	64,500	63,100		
Est. world, excl. Russia and China	65,000	67,100	66,300	65,100		
OATS						
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,237	100.0
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Total North America (2)	46,954	55,428	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe, 7 coun. prev. reptd.	14,697	14,460	14,625	14,510	14,052	96.8
Rumania	2,119	2,928	2,665	2,680	2,989	111.5
Total Europe (8)	16,816	17,388	17,290	17,190	17,041	99.1
North Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	757	110.8
Asia (1)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total 14 countries	64,389	73,620	75,044	73,207	73,037	99.8
Est. N. Hemis. excl. Russia and China	97,700	105,200	105,200	103,500		
Est. world, excl. Russia and China	102,200	110,800	110,500	108,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reported in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States.....	184,812	181,575	213,863	184,905	264,392	143.0
North America (3)	237,108	275,329	304,783	288,894	365,904	126.7
Europe (29).....	701,322	577,442	688,973	690,317	680,031	98.5
North Africa (6).....	109,267	91,300	107,840	69,492	88,771	127.7
Asia (6).....	282,306	258,222	265,563	262,682	245,160	93.3
Total 44 N. Hemis c	1,330,003	1,202,293	1,367,159	1,311,385	1,379,866	105.2
Southern Hemis. (5)...	11,101	13,897	26,161	26,624	23,539	88.4
Total above 49 coun.	1,341,104	1,216,190	1,393,320	1,338,009	1,403,405	104.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex.						
Russia and China...	1,407,000	1,290,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,468,000	104.7
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China...	1,425,000	1,312,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,501,000	104.4
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	95.0
North America (2)...	1,495,097	1,908,505	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	99.6
Europe (28).....	1,930,727	1,629,647	1,791,671	1,821,714	1,843,773	95.9
North Africa (3).....	17,631	11,811	19,509	11,455	14,637	127.6
Asia (4).....	7,820	14,635	14,892	16,610	17,794	107.1
Total 37 N. Hemis c	3,451,275	3,564,598	3,715,918	3,580,043	3,500,063	97.8
Southern Hemis. (5)...	88,503	75,607	98,909	87,402	74,656	85.4
Total above 42 coun.	3,537,778	3,640,205	3,814,827	3,667,445	3,574,719	97.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex.						
Russia and China...	3,474,000	3,579,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,523,000	98.1
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China...	3,581,000	3,683,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,617,000	97.8
CORN						
United States.....	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	103.0
North America (4)...	2,869,268	2,432,171	3,006,987	2,790,121	2,863,272	102.6
Europe (11).....	559,750	571,525	605,224	644,140	473,362	73.5
North Africa (3).....	4,326	4,377	4,362	4,719	6,267	132.8
Asia (4).....	114,156	128,735	115,943	125,297	125,191	99.9
Total 22 N. Hemis c	3,547,500	3,136,808	3,732,516	3,564,277	3,468,092	97.3
S. Hemis. 5 coun.	237,035	286,228	531,231	400,902	391,153	97.6
Total above 27 coun.	3,784,535	3,423,036	4,063,747	3,965,179	3,859,245	97.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex.						
Russia	3,681,000	3,298,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,651,000	97.7
Est. world total excl.						
Russia.....	4,126,000	3,858,000	4,522,000	4,426,000	4,322,000	97.7

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

July 16, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

117

FEED GRAINS: Movement in principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year			Weekly <u>a</u> / shipments 1928 week ending		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 prelim- inary	June 23	June 30	July 7
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year beginning	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
July 1						
United States.....	27,181	17,044	36,672	181	142	111
Canada.....	30,893	42,533	(24,000)			
Argentina.....	6,383	14,140	11,141	200	50	--
Danubian countries <u>b</u>	17,159	36,658	(35,000)	125	492	
Russia.....	36,940	20,465	(2,000)			
Total.....	118,556	130,840	(109,000)			
OATS, EXPORTS:						
Year beginning						
July 1						
United States.....	39,686	15,041	9,563	5	23	0
Canada.....	35,551	13,620	(8,000)			
Argentina.....	32,006	40,103	29,453	632	205	0
Danubian countries <u>b</u>	6,213	9,939	c/	0	0	0
Total excl. Danube	107,643	38,764	(47,000)			
Total.....	113,861	78,703				

Item	Exports for year		Weekly <u>a</u> / shipments 1928 week ending				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	June 16	June 23	June 30	July 9	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year beginning	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
November 1								
United States.....	25,533	17,161	219	188	177	238	14,381	16,784
Danubian coun. <u>d</u> /...	67,863	82,985	386	386	171		30,754	13,802
Russia.....	2,579	6,806					e/ 5,464	e/ 595
Argentina.....	169,802	322,878	10,038	8,465	9,824	9,008	195,554	146,146
Union of S. Africa	18,853	8,562	f/ 0	43	86		f/ 1,029	f/ 10,029
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning								
November 1								
United States.....	576	5,040					Nov.-May 724	Nov.-May 1,131
Total exports less U. S. imports.....	290,034	433,352					243,472	136,599

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 7, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-July 7, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-July 7		1928, week ending			
	1927	a/ 1928	June 16	June 23	June 30	July 7
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat <u>b/</u>	1,354	181	1,639	394	512	181
Wheat flour <u>c/</u>	1,208	216	503	540	780	216
Rye	58	70	83	60	40	70
Corn	287	238	219	188	177	238
Oats	154	--	14	5	23	--
Barley <u>b/</u>	305	111	219	181	142	111
PORK:	January 1-July 7					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc.						
Wiltshire sides	68,061	67,373	1,908	2,579	2,114	2,280
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	61,798	70,991	2,246	1,987	2,022	1,947
Lard	380,366	401,150	10,979	11,361	10,393	11,894
Pickled pork	14,395	14,965	297	142	298	200

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to May 31, 1928. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week;
Wheat 76,000 bushels, flour 17,400 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 51,000.
c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of
wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Net exports from principal exporting
countries, years beginning July 1, 1923-24 to 1927-28

Country from which exported	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	131,801	254,601	92,355	205,896	188,000
Canada	343,351	194,198	320,277	304,540	305,000
Russia	20,696	539	26,543	49,202	7,000
British India	18,340	45,160	6,727	8,660	12,000
Hungary	16,633	14,601	19,311	21,142	20,000
Rumania	<u>a/</u> 5,787	4,036	8,273	9,044	5,000
Bulgaria	<u>a/</u> 2,424	(<u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> 1,620)	4,128	2,234	2,000
Yugoslavia	<u>a/</u> 5,770	9,570	11,549	10,216	1,000
Algeria	<u>a/</u> 8,777	(<u>b/</u> - 810)	4,825	(<u>b/</u> <u>c/</u> - 545)	4,000
Total above N.H.coun...	553,579	520,275	493,994	610,339	544,000
Argentina	170,006	125,079	99,801	139,790	186,000
Australia	83,382	124,109	77,486	96,584	74,000
Total above S.H.coun...	253,388	249,188	177,287	236,374	260,000
Total all coun. listed...	806,965	769,463	671,281	846,713	804,000

a/ Year ended July 31. b/ Net imports. c/ Net imports, 10 months.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable.)

Market and Item	July 14 1927	July 5 1928	July 12 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score.....	42.50	44.00	45.00
Copenhagen, official quotation....	32.34	35.25	36.23
Berlin; 1a quality.....	33.06	35.22	36.30
London: <u>a/</u>			
Denish	34.98	38.02	39.32
Dutch, unsalted.....	33.88	35.60	36.71
New Zealand.....	34.76	38.45	39.11
New Zealand, unsalted.....	35.20	39.76	39.76
Australian.....	34.54	35.63	36.72
Australian, unsalted.....	35.20	36.06	37.15
Argentine, unsalted.....	35.20	33.89	35.20
Siberian.....	38.85	32.24	33.24

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		July 13 1927	July 4 1928	July 11 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	63,194	63,709	72,543
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.51	14.32	14.26
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.52	14.42	14.35
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	6,408	8,598	8,642
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	14,214	23,283	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	19.12	23.00	23.25
Danish " "	"	21.08	24.12	24.55

a/ No quotation.

Index

	Page		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	36	MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D:	
Barley:		SITUATION, WORLD, JULY 1928.....	83
Area, world, av. 1909-13,		Slaughter, specified countries,	
an. 1925-28	75, 115	1925-1928.....	93
Crop conditions, Europe,		Supplies, London Central Markets,	
July 1, 1928.....	75	January-May, 1928	96
Exports, U.S., July 7, 1928.....	76, 117	Oats:	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
an. 1925-28.....	75, 116	an. 1925-28	76, 115
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
1928.....	82, 119	an. 1925-28.....	76, 116
Corn:		Onions, shipments to U.S., Spain,	
Area, world, av. 1909-13,		1928.....	82
an. 1925-28.....	77, 114	Potatoes:	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		Area, U.S., July 1, 1928	78
an. 1925-28.....	77, 116	Condition, U.S. and Europe,	
Flaxseed, exportable surplus,		July 1, 1928.....	78
Argentina, July 12, 1928.....	80	Prunes, market conditions, U.K.	
Grains:		and Germany, July 14, 1928.....	81
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928.....	113	Rye:	
Market conditions, Europe,		Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
July 11, 1928.....	71	an. 1925-28.....	74, 113
Movement (fees), principal ex-		Crop conditions, Europe,	
porting countries, July 7, 1928	117	July 1, 1928.....	74
Procurement, Russia, June 30, 1928	70	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
State farms proposed, Russia, 1928	77	an. 1925-28.....	73, 114
Meat:		Sugar beets, area, U.S. and	
Exports (pork), U.S., by weeks, 1928	118	Europe, July 1, 1928.....	79
Prices (pork), foreign markets,		Tobacco:	
1928.....	65, 119	Production, Bulgaria, 1928.....	79
MUTTON AND LAMB:		Trade conditions, China, June, 1928	78
Consumption estimates:		Vegetables, seasons close,	
Per capita, specified		Bermuda and Mexico, 1928.....	81
countries, 1921-1927.....	97	Wheat:	
Total, specified countries,		Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
1921-1927.....	97	an. 1925-28.....	66, 113
Estimated production, specified		Crop conditions:	
countries, 1925-28.....	95	Argentina, July 9, 1928.....	69
Exports:		Australia, July 14, 1928.....	69
Argentina, av. 1909-13,		Canada, June 30, 1928.....	67
an. 1925-27.....	110	Europe, July 12, 1928.....	67
Australia, av. 1909-13,		U. S., July 1, 1928.....	66
an. 1920-27.....	109	Exportable surplus, Argentina,	
Canada, 1923-1927.....	111	July 12, 1928.....	71
New Zealand, 1913-1928.....	109	Exports:	
Uruguay, 1922-1926.....	110	Argentina, July 1, 1928.....	71
Imports:		Principal countries, 1923-24	
France, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-27...	108	to 1927-28.....	113
United Kingdom, 1923-1928.....	106	U. S., July 7, 1928.....	70
International trade, av. 1911-13,		Market conditions, China,	
an. 1926 and 1927.....	112	July 14, 1928.....	71
Prices, London, 1926-28.....	103	Prices, U.S., July 6, 1928.....	72
Sheep, numbers, specified coun-		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
tries, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	87	an. 1925-28.....	66
		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
		July 6, 1928.....	70